The Pyongyang Times

No. 23 (662) Weekly Saturday, June 4, 1977 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the members of the Hsinhua News Agency delegation after receiving them

Comrade JOSIP BROZ TITO

Chairman
Yugoslav League of Communists
President
Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Belgrade

In the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own name, I extend warmest felicitations and greetings to you on your 85th birthday and the 40th anniversary of the start of your activities as head of the Yugoslav Communist Party.

Under your leadership the Yugoslav people waged a heroic struggle against the fascist occupationists during the Second World War and won a shining victory in the people's liberation war.

After the liberation the Yugoslav people, closely united around the Yugoslav League of Communists and Government headed by you, have made great achievements in firmly defending the sovereignty of the country and building socialism based on self-government.

The industrialisation of the country has been accelerated at fast pace, all domains of the national economy including agriculture and science, education and culture have flowered and developed, the people's living standard has risen and the complete equality and unity of various nationalities have been realized in Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav League of Communists and Government have actively pursued the non-aligned policy in external affairs, making much contribution to the struggle for the establishment of fair international relations.

In the course of leading the Yugoslav revolution, the Yugoslav League of Communists has firmly maintained independence and has become the vanguard detachment of the working class and the guiding force of the people of Yugoslavia, which enjoys deep trust of the popular masses.

The Korean people pay high tribute to the exploits you have made in the struggle for the freedom and happiness of the Yugoslav people and in the struggle for the victory of the common cause of the progressive people of the world for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

Today the friendly and cooperative relations between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples are consolidating and developing day by day in conformity with the common interests of the international communist movement and working-class movement and in the interests of the unity of the world peace-loving people.

We are deeply satisfied at this.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you good health in the future and wish the fraternal Yugoslav people greater success in the struggle for the prosperity of the country under your energetic leadership.

KIM IL SUNG

General Secretary
Central Committee
Workers' Party of Korea
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, May 23, 1977

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Hsinhua News Agency Delegation

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 27 received the Hsinhua News Agency delegation on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Chu Mu-chih, Director of the Hsinhua News Agency.

Also present were Comrade Kim Yong Nam and personages concerned Kim Song Gol and Kim Yong Sun.

Lu Chih-hsien, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country, was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Basket of Flowers Greeting 85th Birthday of Comrade Josip Broz Tito and 40th Anniversary of Start of His Activities as Head of Yugoslav Communist Party

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a basket of flowers to the Embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Pyongyang, greeting the 85th birthday of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the 40th anniversary of the start of his activities as head of the Yugoslav Communist Party.

On the morning of May 25, Comrade Kim Yong Nam visited the Yugoslav Embassy to convey the basket of flowers sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Yugoslav Ambassador Vardziski Tode.

Present on the occasion were personage concerned Li Jong Mok and Yugoslav embassy staff members.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, on his 65th birthday.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Jorge Rafael Videla**, President of the Republic of Argentina, on the occasion of the national fete of that country.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message to **Hussein the First**, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, greeting the 31st anniversary of the independence of Jordan.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chul**, Premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to **Arthur Chung**, President of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, and **Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham**, Prime Minister of the CRG, on the 11th anniversary of the independence of Guyana.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the victorious May Revolution in the Sudan.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, received a message from **Luis Cabral**, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. The message expressed thanks to the respected and beloved leader for the militant and friendly hospitality accorded to his wife Mme. Lucette Cabral during her visit to Korea.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from Queen **Margrethe II** of Denmark, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the national day of the Kingdom of Denmark.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Olav the Fifth**, King of the Kingdom of Norway, in reply to his message of greetings sent on its national day.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Antonio Remalho Eanes**, President of the Republic of Portugal, in reply to his message of greetings sent on its national day.

To Your Excellency Mr. KIM IL SUNG

President of the DPRK

Pyongyang

We are happy to inform you that the Meeting of Italian Democratic Forces on the Theme of the Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held with success in Rome on April 21, 1977.

This meeting was organized by the promoters committee consisting of the Italian Committee for Solidarity with Korea, the League for the Rights and Liberation of the Peoples, the Italian Association of Democratic Jurists and the Italian Association for Cultural Relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Prominent Italian personages attended this meeting, which expressed the solidarity of the Italian democrats with the struggle waged by the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Speakers underscored the validity of the policies and proposals repeatedly advanced by the Korean people under your wise leadership. They criticized the attitude of the United States and the south Korean authorities trying to perpetuate the division of the country and create "two Koreas".

Considering that this attitude may increase the international tension and provoke a war, the Italian democratic forces present at the meeting expressed their apprehension and called upon all peoples who desire peace to continue to make efforts for the prevention of a new war in Korea.

The three principles and the five-point proposition put forward by you Mr. President for reunification and the four-point proposal for saving the nation advanced by the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang some time ago were supported and unanimously considered wise and realistic.

Speakers also largely documented and condemned the systematic violations of human rights and atrocities committed in south Korea. They expressed their warmest solidarity with the courageous struggle of the south Korean people.

The meeting emphasized that the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea and the democratisation of south Korean society are necessary for the reunification of Korea.

It expressly demanded that the Italian government recognize, first of all, the reality as a state of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, then, become an interpreter of the sentiments expressed at this meeting in the appropriate international organizations and at bilateral meetings which may be held with friendly and allied countries, in order to accelerate the beginning of the process of the relaxation of tension in Korea.

In the name of the promoters committee and the entire attendants of this meeting, we express our total support to the just struggle of the Korean people and our firm will to develop in our country large action for expanding and strengthening this solidarity.

Permit us to express our best wishes that you Mr. President will enjoy good health and that your country achieve great success.

On Behalf of Promoters Committee

Senator Lelio Basso
Senator Tullio Vinay
Senator Antonio Roasio

Rome, April 23, 1977

ETHIOPIA-KOREA FRIENDSHIP AND SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE INAUGURATED

The inauguration of the Ethiopia-Korea Friendship and Solidarity Committee was held recently in Addis Ababa, according to a report.

The letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was adopted with complete approval amid warm applause of the attendants.

Akriru Habre was elected the chairman of the committee.

The Ethiopian News Agency noted that the inauguration of this committee would make contribution to consolidating and developing the many-sided relations between Ethiopia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in conformity with the interests of two countries and to intensifying the anti-imperialist struggle of all the progressive forces on the globe.

(KCNA)

"Give Support to Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification"

Meeting of Italian Democratic Forces on Theme of Peaceful Reunification of Korea Held in Rome

A Meeting of Italian Democratic Forces on the Theme of the Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held on April 21 in Rome under the cosponsorship of the Italian Committee for Solidarity with Korea, the League for the Rights and Liberation of the Peoples, the Italian Association of Democratic Jurists and the Italian Association for Cultural Relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a report.

The meeting was attended by representatives of more than 30 political parties and public organizations including the Italian Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the Socialist Democratic Party, the Christian Democratic Party, the Republican Party, the Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity, the Parliamentarian Independent Left-wing Group, the General Confederation of Labour, the Union of Metal Industrial Workers, the Union of Allied Workers, the Youth Union of the Republican Party, the Agricultural Workers' Association, the Communist Youth League, the Women's Union, the Youth Movement of the Christian Democratic Party and the National Association of Italian Partisans; representatives of academic, cultural and religious circles; Mayors of Rome and Terni, the Chairman of the Piemonte Regional Council and other local representatives, the Deputy Minister of Transportation of the Government, the Acting Public Procurator General, the Chief Jurist of the State and other government officials, deputies from different political parties and Giancarlo Pajetta, Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary for Propaganda and International Relations of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party; and several other members of the Leadership of the Italian Communist Party; Luciano de Pascalis, Member of the Leadership of the Italian Socialist Party and Director of its International Relations Department and Deputy; and other prominent public figures, lawyers, pastors, writers and composers, archeologists, producers, artistes and Italian newspaper, news agency and radio reporters and correspondents of different countries accredited to Rome.

The delegation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries headed by Kim Yong Sun was invited to the meeting and foreign ambassadors to Italy and the representative of the Vatican were present at the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Lelio Basso, ex-General Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, Senator and Chairman of the League for the Rights and Liberation of the Peoples.

After making an opening address, he introduced more than 70 congratulatory messages from the General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party and from other political parties and social organizations and individual democrats in Italy and from different countries.

Mayor of Rome and head of the Korean delegation made congratulatory speeches.

Addressing the meeting, Mayor of Rome said: I am pleased and proud to note that Rome has become able to greet the meeting of democratic forces for the discussion of the Korean problem, a fundamental issue for the relaxation of tension and peace.

The fact that the United Nations General Assembly called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea proves that Korean peaceful reunification has become a public demand of the world, Mayor noted.

The speaker expressed solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Prof. Aldo Bernardini, dean of the political science faculty of Teramo University, delivered a report.

Then the floor was taken by several attendants.

In the speech Giancarlo Pajetta, Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary for Propaganda and International Relations of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, manifested the solidarity of his Party for this meeting. The Italians can make Italy establish semi-diplomatic relations, that is trade and economic relations with Korea, the speaker added.

Speaking on behalf of the religious circles, Alessandro Dall'Olio, Director of the "Stensen" Institute and President of the magazine "Future of Humanity" exposed and denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's repression of religious men in south Korea and manifested solidarity for them and the people of all other strata in south Korea in the struggle for the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country.

In the speech Aldo Vilione, Chairman of the Piemonte Regional Council, extended on behalf of the Piemonte region, solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the country's reunification, saying that while visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea he clearly realized how ardently the Korean people aspired after the reunification of their country.

The activities now being conducted in various parts of Italy for easing tension will contribute not only to the struggle of the Korean people but to world peace, he said.

The floor was also taken by Mirella Converso Toaldo, wife of

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Appeal

To Italian Government and Democratic Forces

The participants in the Meeting of Italian Democratic Forces on the Theme of the Peaceful Reunification of Korea express their anxiety over the prolongation of the situation of crisis and tension which threatens peace in Asia and the world.

The participants affirm the necessity of action to encourage all the people striving to find a solution favourable to the measures for the relaxation of tension, which is the prime indispensable condition for paving the way to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The participants in the Rome meeting cannot but recognize different international organizations' denunciation of the systematic violations of the human rights in the southern part of Korea.

In conclusion, the participants ask the Italian government to take measures on the national level and on the bilateral level with friendly countries which facilitate the process of the relaxation of tension in Korea through the recognition of the reality as a state of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, at the same time, help the south Korean democratic forces in their struggle to establish a genuine democratic regime in south Korea which constitutes one of the necessary conditions to open the prospect for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Meeting of Italian Democratic Forces on the Theme of the Peaceful Reunification of Korea

Rome, April 21, 1977

Letter

To Committees for Supporting Korea's Reunification, Friendship Associations and Solidarity Committees In Different Countries

Dear friends,

We are pleased to inform you that a Meeting of Italian Democratic Forces on the Theme of the Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held on April 21 in Rome with the attendance of political, cultural and public personages in Italy.

The meeting stressed that the presence of US troops in south Korea on the one hand and the "two Koreas" plot of the United States and the south Korean authorities on the other constitute a menace to peace.

The Rome meeting largely documented and condemned the grave violations of human rights and the persecution of democratic personages in south Korea and expressed full support to the just struggle of all the people against the south Korean authorities' war policies and their attempt to fix the division of the country and for the promotion of democratization and the reunification of Korea.

With a view to contributing to the solution of the Korean question, the meeting of Italian democratic forces emphasized the need to demand the withdrawal of US troops from the southern territory of Korea as already hoped by the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly and the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

Supporting the four-point national salvation proposal adopted at a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang in January, the meeting expressed the hope that on the occasion of the June 25—July 27 solidarity month there will be throughout the world big activities and many initiatives to support the just struggle of the Korean people and help accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we send you the text of an appeal approved by the participants in this meeting and give you brief information.

With my best greetings

Ina Sansone

Secretary General Italian Association for Cultural Relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Rome, April 23, 1977

Strengthen International Solidarity with Korean People for an Early Korean Independent, Democratic and Peaceful Reunification

Report by Aldo Bernardini at Meeting of Italian Democratic Forces on Theme of Peaceful Reunification of Korea

In his report Prof. Aldo Bernardini said:

The Korean question is evaluated by the jurists from the aspect of the dramatic character of its realistic material, the danger of its possible consequences including a nuclear war in view of world peace, the grave infringement upon the right to self-determination of the people who so ardently desire reunification and the great value the struggle of the Korean people had and has in the modern history of mankind for the liberation of the people, the establishment of a new revolutionary socio-economic relations and the defeat of imperialism.

He remarked that the United States was the first to commit an act of aggression on Korea in 1866 and Japan definitively annexed Korea in 1910 and enforced an unprecedentedly harsh colonial rule.

He continued:

Towards the close of the 20's the nationalist movement developed into a popular movement under the influence of Marxism-Leninism. This popular movement was carried out by the people's revolutionary army under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, which built its own bases mainly in the mountains in the border area and fought against the Japanese in the area and in Korea. It was an epical guerrilla war waged in the spirit of proletarian internationalism in closest liaison with the working class, peasant masses and the entire patriotic forces.

In the period of the Second World War the anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people was further intensified by the activities of President Kim Il Sung in the border area.

On August 9, 1945, President Kim Il Sung issued a combat order for the liberation of the country.

The unconditional surrender of Japan on August 15 marked an end to the colonial rule in the whole of the Korean peninsula.

After referring to the situation at the time of the US forces' landing in south Korea on September 8, 1945, the reporter continued:

It can be said that whereas the process of building an independent state of Korea was going on on the principle of self-determination in the north, the United States established a complete occupation system and blocked the process of building an independent state in the south. That is, the US forces' stationing in south Korea was the occupation of other's country.

In the north the North Korean Provisional People's Committee headed by General Kim Il Sung was established in February 1946 and it started carrying out great reforms.

In the south all the characteristics of the colonial economy and system were revived: in the countryside the feudal relations were maintained and work started to organise mercenary army.

In the north the North Korean People's Committee striving for reunification was established.

The US Military Administration organised an "interim government" and a "provisional national assembly" in south Korea. This was one step farther towards freezing the division.

Consistent efforts were made in the north for reunification. But the policy of Syngman Rhee and Americans was contrary to reunification.

He noted that "the Republic of Korea" was fabricated as one running counter to the right of the Korean people to self-determination in the political, economic and military framework of a foreign colonial rule and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was formally founded in 1948 as a sovereign and independent power.

He said:

The government established in the north should be recognized as a political organization of the Korean people (including the people in south Korea) for exercising the right to self-determination.

The "regime" set up in the south was and is a colonial one, contradictory to the right to self-determination and illegal, of occupationists.

Under the "agreement" concluded on January 26, 1950, south Korea was substantially included in the defence line of the United States and new powers of control were granted to the United States.

As a result, the terrorist system was strengthened.

We think it unnecessary to make futile arguments as to who was the first to fire in the war that broke out on June 25, 1950. There are articles of Burchett recording facts. Explained in them are bellicose statements of Americans and south Koreans, the gravity of the internal situation of south Korea, the inspection of the 38th parallel by Dulles and proposals for peaceful reunification repeatedly put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in June 1950.

There is a basic fact that the full-scale aggression on the Korean people started from the US forces' landing in south Korea on September 8, 1945.

But the western propaganda served to fabricate a lie: "aggression on the south," a pretext used for the illegal intervention carried out under the signboard of the United Nations.

The armistice in Panmunjom on July 27, 1953, marked the cessation of hostilities.

What is most important is who signed the agreement.

The agreement was signed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army. The other part was US Commander Clark.

Visible here, too, is the absence of south Korea's independent stand.

The political conference that was envisaged made no progress after dealing with a few preliminary problems.

The military "treaty" concluded between the United States and south Korea envisages the indefinite presence of the US forces and their bases in south Korea.

"The United Nations Command" is maintained in south Korea as ever. The south Korean "regime's" lack of autonomy and independence is clearly proved by the permanent military occupation by the United States, which is an indispensable support to the "regime" and controls its "existence" and "policy".

The political and military subjugation by the United States, especially the economic subjugation by it, and the economic subjugation by Japan lately show that the south Korean "regime" has no virtual independence.

South Korea is typical of a dependent "country." This is a great obstacle to the reunification of the country. Japanese imperialism which was expelled by the protracted liberation war has practically staged an economic, cultural and indirect military comeback to south Korea.

As is widely pointed out by world publications, it is needless to say that the Pak Jung Hi "government" is maintained only by the support and "aid" of the United States. The Pak Jung Hi "regime" received 2,625 million dollars from Washington as military aid from 1961 to 1976.

South Korea has huge armed forces called the regular army over 700,000 strong and the Homeland Defence Reserve Forces more than four million strong. The United States has supplied modern sophisticated weapons to these armed forces and given direct military aid to them.

In March this year the United States set its military aid to south Korea at 275 million dollars despite Carter's pledges that he would withdraw the US troops from south Korea. Even if the United States withdraw its main troops from south Korea in the near future, it is not improbable that the Japanese armed forces will replace them. If so, the question of reunification will collide with the economic and military interests of Japan.

Only when a democratic and national regime is established in the southern half of Korea, will it be possible to prevent the crystallisation of the division, propel the process of the reunification of Korea and remove the danger of the new tension.

The Pak "regime" is not such one.

Pak Jung Hi who staged a military coup d'etat on May 16, 1961, established an anti-popular, autocratic "regime," a more vicious one than the preceding regimes, on the basis of all manner of suppression of democratic life and the increasing militarisation, Aldo Bernardini said, and continued:

In 1972 after the North-South Joint Statement was published, the Seoul "regime" proclaimed a "martial law." It abrogated the "Constitution" and adopted the "Yusin (revitalisation) Constitution".

Terrorism is inflicted upon all people who fight for democratic freedom and call for reunification.

Numerous persons are condemned to death and penal servitude on "charges" of calling for democracy. Military tribunals are trying people in camera. It is frequent occurrences that political opponents are killed after being kidnapped from abroad. All this is the work of the south Korean "CIA" organised by Pak Jung Hi after his accession to power.

Another characteristic feature of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" is a corruption which became a ruling method. This corruption, extending even to foreign countries, involved particularly the US Congress (which provoked one of the biggest scandals in the US parliamentarian history) as well as Japanese ruling circles.

The "anti-communist" slogan is used as a pretext for fascist terrorism and suppression of freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association and as a tool for the repression of all democratic and patriotic tendency.

The proposition of the US-south Korean side is aimed at denying the reality established in the north even after recent changes, and at prospecting an unrealisable model of western type—"elections under the United Nations control"—designed to perpetuate the presence of US troops.

Now when it is impossible to deny any longer the reality and the strength of the north, attempts are made to have division and the "international position" of south Korea "recognized".

On the contrary, the fundamental proposition of north Korea which enlists the support of broad democratic forces of south Korea is always based on the idea of the nationwide free general elections without outside interference.

He continued:

On August 6, 1971, President Kim Il Sung suggested widerange contacts and negotiations.

July 4, 1972 saw the publication of the North-South Joint Statement.

In the south the "Prime Minister" himself declared on July 8 that south Korea was not bound to the North-South Joint Statement. Speaking at the "National Assembly" in later period he argued that the "UN forces," that is the US troops, should not be regarded as outside forces.

On June 23, 1973 the south Korean "regime" proposed the simultaneous entry of "two Koreas" into the United Nations aimed at fixing the division internationally.

In his historic June 23, 1973 speech President Kim Il Sung advanced the five-point proposition for the improvement of the north-south relations and promotion of reunification.

In March 1974, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward a proposition to conclude a peace agreement with the United States, the holder of the real power in south Korea and the signatory to the Panmunjom Armistice Agreement. This was correct from the point of view of the international accord.

In the report made on October 10, 1975, President Kim Il Sung advanced a new proposition for the implementation of the five points.

On January 25, 1977, the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in its letter to the political parties, public organizations and figures in south Korea, advanced a four-point proposal which calls for realising a great alliance of the socialist forces in the north and the patriotic, democratic forces in the south which are desirous of reunification, easing the tension between the north and the south and removing the danger of a nuclear war, creating a favourable climate for the great national unity and for convening a North-South Political Consultative Conference.

This object presented by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea enjoys an ever-growing support on the international scene.

The reporter referred to the important initiatives for the reunification of Korea which were advanced at the Fourth and Fifth Summit Conferences of Non-Aligned Countries, the Antananarivo Conference in 1976 and the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Brussels in February this year.

He said:

The United Nations could not but reflect the change of the situation.

On November 28, 1973, the 28th UN General Assembly Session unanimously adopted a resolution (consensus) on approving the contacts that began between the two parts of Korea (and the joint statement), urging the north and the south to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification and immediately dissolving "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea".

Noting that the resolution reflecting the stand of north Korea was adopted by a majority vote for the first time at the 30th UN General Assembly Session, he said:

Will Carter's campaign pledges to withdraw US troops from south Korea be fulfilled? At first he predicted that troop withdrawal would be carried out over a period of five years.

But there are not a few in the United States who persist in proclaiming south Korea as "forward defence zone" and insist on keeping the US troops in south Korea under the "defence treaty" with the south Korean "regime".

The tendency of opposing the US troops' withdrawal from south Korea is growing in military and political circles of Japan.

Meanwhile, the withdrawal of the US air and naval forces from south Korea is left out of consideration and the military apparatus in south Korea is being steadily strengthened with the "aid" of Japan.

The struggle still remains arduous and the international solidarity should be strengthened for an early Korean reunification.

This will help remove one of the most dangerous sources of international tension, a mortal danger not only to the Korean people but to the whole mankind who are exposed to the danger of a nuclear war.

The Italian progressive democratic forces will fully discharge their mission to support more powerfully the heroic struggle of the Koreans for the reunification of their territory, subjected to 30 odd year long aggression and the most cruel form of colonial fascist oppression.

It is necessary for the Italian government to recognize the legitimate government of genuine state of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as early as possible.

It is required to radically change the lines pursued by the international organizations, particularly the United Nations, up to this date and we should encourage the efforts and stand to effectively surmount the division of Korea at an early date, let the south Koreans who are deprived of the right to self-determination exercise it practically and realize the independent, democratic and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Joint Statement

of Delegates of Latin American and Caribbean Countries to World Assembly of Builders of Peace

The delegates of Latin American and Caribbean countries to the World Assembly of Builders of Peace which was held in Warsaw, capital of Poland, made public a joint statement on May 10 in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, according to a report.

Follows the text of the statement:

Expressing deep apprehension as to the fact that the danger of split and a nuclear war, not peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, is growing owing to the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists at home and abroad and their moves to provoke a new war, we delegates of Latin American and Caribbean countries to the World Assembly of Builders of Peace which was held from May 6, 1977 to May 11 in Warsaw declare:

1. We hold that the reunification of Korea should be achieved on an independent and democratic principle and in a peaceful way in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification.

2. We strongly demand that the United States withdraw all its destructive weapons including nuclear weapons and troops at once from south Korea.

3. We strongly demand that the US Administration stop at once its military and economic aid to the south Korean fascist regime.

4. We bitterly denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and external splittists and their moves to start a new war.

5. We assert that the US Administration should accept without delay the proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

6. We scathingly condemn the south Korean authorities' brutal suppression of people and violation of human rights and actively support the struggle of the people of various strata, youth and students and religionists of south Korea for realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the democratization of society.

7. We castigate the moves of the Japanese reactionaries who oppose withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea, claiming that "Equilibrium will be upset" and "Security of Japan is menaced", and urge them to stop at once their reinvasion of south Korea.

8. We consider the new four-point proposal for national salvation advanced at the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held on January 25, 1977 to be a practical guarantee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and fully support it.

We are firmly convinced that the Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung will surely reunify their divided country in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification.

We reaffirm that we will as always stand foursquare behind the Korean people who are struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

(Continued from Page 1)

one-time correspondent of the Italian paper "Republica" in south Korea and Japan.

Noting that she has been to south Korea several times since the end of 1973, the speaker pointed out: I studied what was happening in south Korea due to the expansionist US imperialism and Japanese imperialism.

Recalling that she met many opposition leaders in south Korea, attended secret meetings of students and trade unions, too, and recently met the mother of poet Kim Ji Ha, the speaker reviewed the general situation in south Korea as follows:

From the political point of view, repression gets further intensified in south Korea internally, it is all the more isolated internationally and a stumbling block is lying in the way of reunification.

From the economic point of view, the injustice of the capitalist system subject to Japan lies behind the scene of the official propaganda about "economic miracle".

From the military point of view, south Korea acts under the supreme command of the US troops.

The speaker roundly exposed and denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist brutalities and the corrupt south Korean society.

Ettore Biocca, professor of Rome University, spoke.

Exposing and denouncing the fascist brutalities of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their violation of human rights the speaker said:

Carter in his election pledge declared that he would respect human rights but the United States does not respect human rights in the countries it is occupying.

Carter ought to honour his pledge.

I visited Korea some time ago.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has turned into one of the most developed countries in less than three decades.

International conferences held in Lima, New York, Baghdad and Brussels and this meeting opened in Rome today for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea represent an assertion of the whole mankind that this problem must be solved completely and correctly.

As pointed out at the United Nations General Assembly, the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea is a prerequisite to the solution of the Korean question.

I call on Italy to strive to open normal diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at an early date, put an end to the tragic situation in Korea and remove all dangers of war in Korea.

In his speech Luciano de Pascalis, Member of the Leadership of the Socialist Party and Director of its International Relations Department and Deputy, said that Italy should strive for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The speaker noted:

I appeal to various political parties and organizations as well as the entire Italian people to wage a solidarity movement for the Korean question.

I also propose the Italian Association for Cultural Relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to organize in Rome a meeting of democratic political forces and trade union forces in Europe to discuss the Korean problem after the Brussels conference and the Rome meeting.

Our Socialist Party will endeavour to have the Italian government recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and see a Korean trade mission set up in Rome at least.

Addressing the meeting on behalf of the Christian Democratic Party, Sebastiano Cambria, Member of the Sicily Regional Committee of the Party and professor of law of Palermo University, laid bare and lashed at the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the latter's fascist brutalities and violation of human rights. A prerequisite to the solution of the Korean reunification question is the immediate withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea.

The speaker called on various political parties and social organizations to meet to form a new solidarity committee with a view to strengthening and developing the movement of supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification. The floor was also taken by Antonio Pandiscia, Secretary General of the Italian Council for Peace and Friendship among the Peoples and lawyer; Roberto Palaia, representative of the Italian Communist Youth League; and pastor Tullio Vinay, Chairman of the Italian Committee for Solidarity with Korea and Senator. Others presented the texts of their speeches to the meeting.

Concluding the speech, Chairman of the Solidarity Committee Tullio Vinay read out a letter of the Parliamentarian Independent Left-wing Group to the US President.

All the speakers fully supported the policy and proposals for national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

They also strongly demanded that the "UN Command" in south Korea be disbanded and US troops and all other foreign forces unconditionally pull out of there at once taking their military equipment along.

The speakers held in unison that all the democratic forces of Italy should take a joint action in the solidarity movement supporting the Korean people's struggle to achieve their cause of national reunification.

After the speeches were made, Antonio Roasio, Chairman of the Italian Association for Cultural Relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Deputy, made a concluding address.

He said:

We should like to ask the Korean delegation to convey the militant greetings of the democratic forces to Comrade President Kim Il Sung who has made every effort for the reunification of Korea, the Korean government and the Workers' Party of Korea.

We should strengthen solidarity for the struggle of the Korean people demanding the withdrawal of US troops for the reunification of the country.

To this end we should develop the existing democratic movement.

Acting upon what has been discussed here and taking the proposals made today into consideration, our democratic forces and political forces will let the Italian democratic forces exercise their influence and express solidarity with the Korean people in the Parliament, throughout the country, on the world arena and at international and home organizations so as to help Korea achieve reunification, social progress and peace.

The meeting adopted an appeal to the government and democratic forces of Italy.

After the meeting the promoters committee of the meeting addressed a letter with profound respect to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung informing him of the meeting.

The promoters committee of the meeting sent a letter to committees for supporting Korea's reunification, friendship associations and solidarity committees in different countries appealing to them to wage a widespread solidarity movement supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

It also published a press communique on the meeting and sent a letter to the US President requesting him to withdraw the US troops from south Korea as he pledged during his election campaign.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG—the Great Innovator of Juche Idea

Mussadeq Ahad Shah, Lawyer and President of the Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association

It is the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG who founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea now imposingly standing in the East as a mighty outpost of socialism, throwing the bright rays of JUCHE, and who ushered in a new epoch of Korea which has a long history behind it.

It was only after the birth of the great leader in Korea as the sun of the nation that the dark horizon of the Korean revolution was brightened, and it was only after he embarked upon the road of revolution that the Korean revolution found its way out and saw the dawn of victory.

The great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG was born into a patriotic, revolutionary poor peasant family in Mangyongdae, the cradle of Korean revolution. Ever since he took the road of revolution in his early days, he has devoted his all solely to the freedom and happiness of the people and to victory of the cause of socialist construction, performing great exploits that shine for ever in human history.

The great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who applied his genius and created the undying JUCHE Idea, the great revolutionary Idea in our age.

The word JUCHE widely known to the world is a term created by Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the great leader of the Korean people, standing for the Idea that the masses of the people are masters of the revolution and construction and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. Revolution can neither be exported nor imported nor can it be made by another people in one stead. The master of the revolution in each country is its people themselves. Therefore, the people of each country should solve all problems arising in the revolutionary struggle and construction work by their own efforts from independent and creative stands in the attitude of a master towards the revolution of their country.

Indeed the JUCHE Idea constitutes the fountainhead and valuable assets which infuse invincible strength and courage and conviction into the revolutionary people of the whole world fighting for national independence and liberation and socialism and which inspire them with revolutionary zeal and consciousness.

That is why the revolutionary and oppressed people of the whole world express boundless admiration to the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG, creator of the immortal JUCHE Idea, the sun of mankind, the outstanding genius, and look upon him not only as the leader of the Korean people but also as the great leader of revolutionary and progressive people of the world.

The great JUCHE Idea is the immortal Idea leading the socialist revolution and construction in Korea to final victory. It is also the brilliant fruition of the great JUCHE Idea, created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG that the North-South Joint Statement, the keynote of which are the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, set forth by Comrade KIM IL SUNG, has been published and, as a result, a bright dawn is breaking on the road ahead for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Guided by the JUCHE Idea and thoroughly embodying it in all the political, socio-economic, military and cultural fields, Korean people have won a great victory in the revolution and construction. All successes achieved in revolution and construction strikingly demonstrate the correctness and vitality of JUCHE Idea.

Today the JUCHE Idea is not only winning an all-round victory in Korea but also having active support and sympathy among the world people. This we think is because the JUCHE Idea conforms also to the aspiration and desire of the world revolutionary people.

Because of such great, brilliant exploits of the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the exploits which will shine for ever in human history, the revolutionary people of the world are now expressing immense love and respect for him and studying hard his ideology of revolution.

The Korean people are honourable and happy, indeed, who have Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the revolutionary genius born by mankind, as the sun of the Korean nation. Only victory and glory are in store for the Korean people who enjoy the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG and live and fight with the inflexible determination to remain singlehearted-ly loyal to him.

Shining Victory in Rice Transplanting Operation

In Korea where bumper harvest is gathered every year under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the transplanting of humus-pot maize seedlings was successfully finished in good time and there followed the winding up of this year's rice transplanting as of May 31 throughout the country.

On May 26 the rice transplantation was completed in South Hwanghae Province, Chagang Province and Kaesong city first and it came to a close in all other provinces in succession.

Thus, the agricultural working people and helpers to the countryside in all parts of the country finished the rice transplanting this year far earlier than last year and made a report of glory, a report of loyalty to the great leader.

They overcame the fickle weather of spring time caused by the cold front and timely and qualitatively wound up the rice transplanting as required by the Juche-based farming method. This enabled them to successfully make a breakthrough for hitting the 8.5 million ton target of grain production this year advanced by the great leader and provide a sure guarantee for making another great leap forward in agricultural production.

The proud success attained on the agricultural front is attributable to the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader who initiated the great Juche-based farming method and leads the struggle to develop the rural economy in the van. And it is a brilliant fruition of the intense loyalty of the agricultural working people and helpers to the countryside to the great leader.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"In agriculture, thoroughgoing measures should be taken against the influence of the cold front and farming be done on a scientific and technical basis as required by the Juche-based farming method, so that another big leap forward will be made in grain production this year".

The respected and beloved leader defined the agricultural front as one of the major fronts this year and convened in person plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and other meetings at which he elucidated clear orientations and ways and means for successfully surmounting the influence of the cold front and making great strides forward in the grain production. From the outset of the year he visited rural villages in various parts of the country one after another to give on-the-spot guidance to farming work, has led the whole country to give powerful assistance to the countryside and shown such profound solicitude as supplying the countryside with large quantities of farming materials and farm machines.

The great leader took steps to establish a perfect irrigation system and made sure that it might pay off. The result is that the transplanting of rice seedlings could be done in proper season, cushioning effect of the outside world.

Under the conditions in which the rainfall dwindles and the spring temperature becomes low, our agricultural working people faithful to the great leader sowed rice seeds on the cold bed earlier than usual, tended it carefully and raised stout young rice plants so that the rice transplanting operation could be carried out in time.

Leading functionaries in the field of agriculture concentrated all machines and rural manpower to the rice transplanting and workers, office employees, soldiers, youth and students have gone out to the countryside to give a helping hand to the farmers.

Bearing deep in mind the great leader's teaching on exactly applying the farming method of bedding out the definite number of crop plants in the definite area, the agricultural working people and helpers to the countryside launched an intense struggle to strictly ensure the number of crop plants per *pyong* and the number of stalks per plant in accordance with technical regulations, made an effective use of rice-transplanting machines and energetically conducted speed campaign, thereby finishing up the rice transplanting in so short a span of time.

Indeed, the days of rice transplanting were the days when the hearts of our farmers and helpers to the countryside burnt with infinite loyalty to the respected and beloved leader and the days when unprecedented miracles and innovations took place.

After concluding the rice transplanting they have immediately buckled down to a weeding campaign, never slackening their intensity displayed in rice transplanting.

Kim Yong U

This year in our country rice transplanting was completed earlier than last year. This photo was taken just after rice transplanting at the Kalchon Cooperative Farm in Nampo

Production of Chemical Fertilizers Goes Up

In our country which has its own powerful chemical fertilizer production base created thanks to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great deal of fertilizers have been produced every year for the socialist countryside.

With the supply of chemical fertilizers increased sharply, the amount of those applied per *chongbo* reached more than one ton.

Last year our chemical fertilizer makers augmented the output 1.3 times as compared with 1975. This year they have been raising higher the flame of their struggle for increased production.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"In order to realize full-scale chemicalization of agriculture, the production of chemical fertilizers, herbicides and insecticides should be increased."

Bearing deep in mind the highly-important teaching of the respected and beloved leader, the workers engaged in production of chemical fertilizers are launching an energetic struggle to provide a greater amount of chemical fertilizers to the socialist countryside where all have risen in the struggle to scale 8.5 million ton height of grain yield this year.

The workers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex have upped the output by making collective technical innovations and positively exploring the reserves for increased production, conscious of their being the master responsible for the chemicalization of agriculture. They have increased production capacity by technically reconditioning compressor, compounding tower and other major facilities and more firmly establishing a planned preventive repair system.

The workers of the Chongsu Chemical Factory who greatly contributed to the grain production by turning out large quantities of phosphatic fertilizer last year introduced an advanced furnace-operating method. The result is that they have boosted the output of phosphatic fertilizer, lowering the consumption of electricity per ton and raised the phosphorus content rate by 5 per cent as against the state norm.

The workers of the phosphatic fertilizer shop of the Munpyong Smeltery manufactured a new, good mixer and increased the capacity of mixing raw materials over 1.3 times and the capacity of the raw materials supply system 2 times. Thus, recently much more phosphatic fertilizers have been produced than in the corresponding period of last year.

The workers in charge of the production of agricultural medicines at the February 8 Vinalon Complex are daily putting out a large amount of herbicides and insecticides by taking good care of equipment, exercising excellent technical management and operating all machines at full capacity.

Through such innovatory struggle of our chemical fertilizer producers, the monthly and quarterly plans for the production of chemical fertilizers have been successfully fulfilled. Factories under the Ministry of Chemical Industry topped their plan for chemical fertilizer production by 20.5 per cent in April.

All our chemical fertilizer makers are now dynamically conducting the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and making uninterrupted innovation and continued advance with the aim of honouring the production plan for the 1977 fertilizer year ahead of schedule.

Kim Su Yon

Large quantities of chemical fertilizers produced at the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex are shipped to the agricultural front which is seething with activity of grain production

Embassy Staff Members in Pyongyang Render Help in Rice Transplanting

Ambassadors and staff members of the Chinese, Soviet, Vietnamese, Democratic Cambodian, Albanian, Mongolian, Polish, Cuban, Bulgarian and Romanian embassies and the Syrian Charge d'Affaires ad interim and Syrian students and the Chief and members of the Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Pyongyang recently went to our cooperative farms and helped farmers in rice transplanting.

Help also came from Polish and Czechoslovak members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

Their kind help provided a good stimulus to our famers who were striving to attain the 8.5 million ton goal of grain, upholding the militant tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his New Year Address this year.

During the break, an entertainment party took place, deepening friendship.

Pyongyang Aeguk Noodle Factory Commissioned

The Pyongyang Aeguk Noodle Factory, a present of loyalty from the compatriots in traders and manufacturers in Japan to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on his 65th birthday, was completed and went into operation recently.

This is a factory permeated with the loyalty and patriotism of the compatriots in Japan who regard it as the greatest pride to contribute to the prosperity and development of the socialist fatherland led by the great leader.

With a view to helping toward development of the foodstaff industry of the homeland, the compatriots and Korean traders and manufacturers in Japan prepared modern facilities of the noodle factory and sent them to the homeland.

The respected and beloved leader highly appreciated their devotion for the improvement of the people's livelihood and gave the name of Pyongyang Aeguk Noodle Factory to this factory permeated with their patriotic sentiment and saw to it that a grand opening ceremony was held.

The opening ceremony was thus held pompously on the spot on May 29.

All the production processes of this noodle factory are furnished with up-to-date equipment and are operated on a conveyer system. This factory is now conducive to simplifying the food life of the working people and lessening the burdens of the women's kitchen work.

Han Gwang Ryol

Sports

At Eighth Asian Weight-lifting Championships

Korean weight-lifting players carried off 2 gold medals, 2 silver and 1 bronze in different classes total in the Eighth Asian Weight-lifting Championships held in Baghdad in early May, according to a report.

Our boy Um Jong Guk came first in the featherweight (60 kg) total with 105kg in the snatch and 145 kg in the jerk.

In the middleweight (75 kg) class An Won Gun placed first in the total with 132.5kg in the snatch and 165 kg in the jerk.

In the bantamweight (56kg) class Han Gyong Si won a silver medal with 105 kg in the snatch and 135 kg in the jerk. His record is the same as that of a Chinese player who placed first in the total with 240 kg.

Korean boy Song Song Rim came second in the featherweight total with 247.5 kg.

Im Jong Gwan won a bronze medal in the 52 kg class event.

At the IMAT

Our players who took part in the International Model Airplane (Free Flying) Tournament held in the Soviet Union in May displayed the high skill they had refined through day-to-day training. They placed first in totals by coming off the winner at the model glider and model rubber power plane team events.

Working People's Senior Middle School Set Up

In our country where the policy on intellectualization of the whole of society put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is being successfully carried out, working people's senior middle schools have been set up.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"We are now striving to attain the goal of making all the working people gain knowledge of senior middle school graduate and master more than one modern technique and, when this goal is attained, we intend to raise the general cultural and technical level of the entire working people to that of the graduate of higher specialized school or college."

The newly-established working people's senior middle school is the last form of school in the framework of the adult spare-time educational system in the field of our common education.

As a result of the establishment of the school of this type, all our working people are given greater opportunities to get the general knowledge of senior middle school graduate and master more than one modern technique while on the job.

This is another noteworthy success attained in the work of our education and particularly in adult education.

Some 30 years have passed since the establishment of the first adult educational institution where our adult illiterates, who had been deprived of the right to learn under Japanese colonial rule and remained outside of human civilization, could learn how to read and write their letters. Now our country is in a position to open the doors of senior middle school education to the working people.

In accordance with the Juche-based policy on adult education formulated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the state has done everything to develop adult education, alongside of regular education, by setting up adult educational institutions such as working people's schools and working people's middle schools.

When compulsory primary and secondary education was in force, stress was put on raising the cultural and technical standard of the working people to that of primary school or junior middle school graduate. And in the period of the nine-year compulsory technical education bold steps were taken to raise their cultural and technical level to that of middle school graduate.

Thus, already several years ago the working people's schools were abolished and the working people's middle schools have now discharged their mission.

This means that the task of bringing the general cultural and technical standard of all the working people to that of middle school graduate has been creditably fulfilled in our country, the task advanced by the great leader.

With the creation of the working people's senior middle school our adult education can keep abreast of the universal 11-year compulsory education aiming at giving the rising generation complete secondary general education.

When students of the working people's senior middle schools finish their established course, our entire working people will gain general knowledge and technical skill and master more than one modern technical skill commensurate with senior middle school graduate.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche-based thought on education and our Party's unique policy of adult education, its brilliant embodiment, have been admirably implemented, a developed educational system has come into being in our country where the large proportion of the population was illiterate immediately after liberation—the system giving perfect general secondary education not only to the rising generation but to the adult working people who had not received education under Japanese imperialist rule.

Now in our country some 5.1 million people are enrolled in schools of all levels from primary schools to universities and these are receiving education at state expense. Besides, the working people's senior middle schools are to be found everywhere. Indeed, Korea is rightly described as a "country of education", a "land of learning."

Immediately after liberation technicians and specialists with higher education could be counted on the fingers of the hands, but today we have one million army of intellectuals.

Among engineers and specialists are many graduates of working people's middle school, factory college and other institutions of higher learning who once could neither read nor write.

When newly-established working people's senior middle schools discharge their historical mission in the near future there will be no working people who receive common education side by side with their sons and daughters.

Then, our country will become a most civilized country where all the working people can study under definite systems of higher education.

Kim Yun Sik

First lesson in the working people's senior middle school (at the March 25 Factory)

"Yusin South Korea Is a Kingdom behind the Iron Bars, a Ruin of Democracy and Civil Rights and a Desolate Barren Land of Human Rights"

According to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification", on May 27 the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification made public a "White Paper on the Problem of Human Rights in South Korea" to expose and condemn the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's savage policy of obliterating human rights and lay bare to the world the situation of human rights in south Korea. The white paper says:

There are human beings but human rights are denied in south Korea, which has now turned into a graveyard for human beings.

The Pak Jung Hiites who seized power through the May 16 coup on the script written by the US imperialists, have been engrossed in fascist repression to put down the people's growing desire for reunification, bridge over the crisis of their colonial rule on the brink of collapse, pursue their personal wealth and pomp and stay on in power.

The fascist repression and the violation of human rights have become worst in south Korea since the October Yusin or Revitalization.

The revitalized fascist system of traitor Pak Jung Hi, the bloodthirsty fiend and blood-sucker in human skin, is, in essence, a system for the repression of human rights.

The people's political liberties and right to live have been stamped out to the last vestige by the brutal judicial system and formidable repressive apparatuses.

The Blue House's reactionary offensive and murderous atrocities to deprive the people of their elementary rights are without precedent in viciousness and brutality.

No one has his human rights and personal safety guaranteed under this shuddering vortex of homicidal frenzy by the revitalized fascism.

White Paper on the Problem of Human Rights in South Korea

All south Korean inhabitants are prisoners and the whole of south Korea is a prison.

In the modern civilized world of the 20th century moving toward independence, which is neither the suffocating slave society nor the dark medieval ages, there is no area where human rights are trampled underfoot as in south Korea.

Our popular masses are outraged and the world is infuriated by the violation of human rights in south Korea where man is forced to cease to be human being.

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification hereby publishes a white paper on the problem of human rights in south Korea to condemn the Pak Jung Hi clique's policy of the obliteration of human rights now focussing the attention of the world public and to lay bare the critical situation of human rights.

1. Revitalized Fascist Kingdom behind Iron Bars

South Korea under the revitalized dictatorship is flooded with all brands of fascist laws, apparatuses and forces which trample underfoot human dignity and rights.

South Korea's fascist judicial system and repressive machinery are linked, directly or indirectly, with the violation of human rights and, as a whole, geared to the suppression of these rights.

The Revitalized Constitution and all other laws now in force, without exception, run counter to democracy and civil rights and every provision stipulates the deprivation of human rights.

South Korea is a land of injustice where there are too many laws for the benefit of the rulers but there is no law for the benefit of the people.

From the first days of the May 16 coup, the Pak Jung Hiites readjusted the fascist judicial system for their unlimited dictatorial powers and the suppression of human rights revising existing laws for the worse and rigging up new evil laws.

After the October Revitalization, they thoroughly fascistized the whole judicial system and promulgated unheard-of draconic wartime laws one after another.

The evil fascist laws manufactured by the Pak Jung Hiites up to this day amount to more than 5,000, and the Constitution, the basic law, was amended for the worse three times.

The so-called Revitalized Constitution which is the pivot of the fascist system puts in the hands of the dictator unrestricted powers to stamp out the freedom and rights of the people.

In fact, by this Constitution Pak Jung Hi has made himself a life Generalissimo not short of an absolute monarch and reigns like an emperor over the legislature, the judicature and the executive.

Defining the rights of the people for form's sake the Revitalized Constitution attaches to each paragraph a reservation to restrict it by other laws and then adds to this a provision to restrict it in a package, reducing it to something nominal.

Paragraph 2 of Article 32 of the Revitalized Constitution stipulates that the "institution of a law restricting the freedom and rights of the people" shall be authorized "where necessary for the ensuring of national security, the maintenance of order or for public wellbeing".

The people's elementary rights are not only restrained by the law but also infringed upon by the presidential rights to proclaim emergency decrees and martial law, which suspend the law itself and totally stamp them out.

Article 53 of the Revitalized Constitution openly provides for the violation of human rights, saying: "The President may, where he considers necessary, take emergency measures for the temporary suspension of the people's freedom and rights defined in the Constitution and emergency measures with regard to the rights of the Government or the court."

Article 54 stipulates the infringement upon the elementary rights of the people, saying: "When an emergency martial law is proclaimed, special measures may be taken with regard to the warrant system, freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association and the rights of the Government or the court."

Particularly, under Article 32, 53 and 54 of the Constitution, traitor Pak Jung Hi, who seized absolute powers by fabricating the Revitalized Constitution, has laid groundwork to rig up at will a law for restricting the people's freedom and rights and to legally conduct operations for violating human rights and operations for murdering people by arbitrarily invoking emergency decrees and emergency martial law.

This, indeed, is a third-rate masque of wielding a monarchial baton in the canonicals of democracy, a trick of a swindler who, pretending to give rights with one hand, snatches them back with the other.

The National Security Law and Anti-Communist Law which have shot up like poisonous mushrooms in south Korea, a lawless land, are the culmination of evil fascist laws.

It is anachronistic to oppose communism by enacting the Anti-Communist Law, the like of which no other countries have ever had; it is anti-national for a colonial puppet to talk about so-called security under the National Security Law.

The National Security Law and the Anti-Communist Law deliberately give an ambiguous conception of "anti-state organizations" and "acts profiting the enemy" and provide burglariously for the incrimination of patriots and democrats as "rebels" under the pretext of anti-communism and security by reversing right and wrong.

The National Security Law, a fascist law that surpasses the old Law for Maintenance of the Public Peace of Japanese imperialism, applies various offences and harsh penalties so as to frame up cases at will and sentence any object to capital punishment, life imprisonment or other heavy penalties.

The Anti-Communist Law, an evil law unprecedented in the world's judicial history, has a harsh stipulation that "he (or she) who praises, encourages or sympathizes with the activities of communist groups or profit them by any other methods" shall be sentenced to death or life imprisonment.

A murderous climate has been created in south Korea through the application of these rare evil laws: the men of the press who truthfully report facts are arrested, imprisoned and murdered, on charges of "lauding anti-state organizations"; the students engaged in righteous patriotic activities, as "criminals who attempted rebellion against the state"; and the opposition politicians, who call for democracy and civil rights, as "communist".

Indeed, the Anti-Communist Law and the National Security Law are the most evil laws that deprive people of their freedom and rights and seek the north-south confrontation and national division; they are unprecedentedly brutal laws "applicable to any case".

The Social Security Law, one of the so-called four wartime laws, is another evil law designed to keep all the population in an invisible prison.

This law is more draconic than the act on the preventive detention of political criminals in the old days of Japanese imperialism. Under this most atrocious fascist law those once sentenced to penalties as political criminals must be watched and persecuted all their lives even after their penal servitude and may be imprisoned again at any time without trial.

Under the pretext of "preventing the danger of repetition of particular crimes", the Social Security Law provides for the permanent surveillance of political offenders, the restriction of their residence or their detention in the concentration camp as "subject to security measures". Security measures can be taken by the authority of prosecution without the formal procedure of trial and their term be extended without limit.

In fact, those subject to security measures under this law run into 300,000 as it is applied retroactively to all political criminals following August 15, 1945.

This fascist law under which those once stigmatized as political criminals have to suffer restrictions all their lives is a most malicious violation of human rights, which ostracizes them socially.

Under the revitalized dictatorship, even the evil fascist laws are arbitrarily suspended and everything, including human lives, is under the sway of the super-law emergency decrees.

Among the emergency decrees, Emergency Decree No. 9, which has been in force for more than two years now, is the most outrageous order on repression aimed at thoroughly trampling down democratic liberties.

Emergency Decree No. 9 completely deprives people of the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration and religious belief and imposes any prison term upon them by defining the term of "imprisonment for a definite period of not less than one year".

Emergency Decree No. 9 strictly prohibits activities against the Revitalized Constitution, the dissemination of false rumours, the assembly and demonstration by students and their involvement in politics and the defamation of the emergency measure.

The fascists ruthlessly suppress the slightest movement of people under a provision that they may "arrest and detain" the violators of the emergency measure and "seize or search their property without the warrant of the judiciary" and that "when requested to mobilize armed forces for the purpose of maintaining public peace and order, the Minister of National Defence may give such assistance.

This is a malicious fascist law which has no precedent in any country or in any age and is inconceivable with a modern judicial sense.

In fact, the revitalized judicial system is a system for the strangulation of human rights, built on extremely evil fascist laws, a system for the extermination of human beings, in which the law itself is ignored under emergency decrees and martial law.

With regard to the fascist judicial system in south Korea, Japanese Professor Kobayashi of Tokyo University, said:

"It is clear even to a little child that no one can hope for the ensurance of human rights through 'administration by the law' and 'justice by law' under the ruling structure of the Pak dictatorship. The Revitalized Constitution, the Anti-Communist Law, the National Security Law and other laws for the maintenance of peace and all organizational laws are not at all intended to protect human rights. Rather they are an apparatus to rule the people by force, an instrument for justifying the deprivation of human rights."

The revitalized judicial system which is inconsistent with human rights and democracy is propped up today by a formidable repressive machine fattened on murder and terrorism.

All power organs of the fascist regime perform repressive function. But the main instrument for the direct suppression of the people is composed of the Central Intelligence Agency, police, judiciary, prosecution, the army investigation organs, the regular armed forces of the National Army and civilian armed forces, including the Homeland Defence Reserve Force.

The CIA is the nucleus of the fascist machinery.

This repressive machine directly under the President has all-embracing powers and an unlimited radius of action, which are beyond compare with the functions of police and intelligence organs put together in any country. The CIA is the headquarters of the foulest, most malevolent and most shameless intelligence agents and the abode of the fascist murderers, against which the people bear deep grudges.

No place at home and abroad is out of the reach of the crooked hands of the CIA, an "invisible government" and "Blue House No. 2", which annually squanders 300-400 million dollars, equivalent to the total amount of US aid to south Korea; its maximized authority is not constrained by any law.

The CIA has 400,000 employees in all—18,000 officers and 380,000 intelligence agents. Also it has branches and resident officers and intelligence networks in all areas, all organizations and enterprises.

The black claws of the CIA have been stretched out to everywhere—flourishing streets in large cities and market places in remote villages, fishing villages, a solitary house in a faraway island, temples in deep mountains and valleys and churches—everywhere democracy and freedom can be suppressed, everywhere patriots and democrats can be shadowed, everywhere the movement for democracy and civil rights can be stamped out.

The CIA, free from any restriction of evil fascist laws, takes anybody as an object of surveillance, tapping, shadowing, torture, arrest and murder, whether he is Minister or Vice-Minister, member of the National Assembly, ex-President, or leader of the opposition.

The sphere of CIA activity extends to many foreign countries. CIA officials disguised as diplomats, and secret agents under the masks of exchange professors, tourists and so on secretly check the speech and behaviour of overseas Koreans, tourists and residents abroad.

The police forces also play an important part in fascist repression. The 50,000 full-fledged employees of the police, including the political police, detectives, security police, mobile police corps and maritime police corps, plus 350,000 assistant policemen such as honorary policemen and members of the new village self-defence corps and crime-prevention corps, take the lead in the suppression of human rights.

The police has more than 180 police stations and over 2,440 police substations and police boxes in Seoul and local areas; it has recently set up 1,015 crime-prevention posts and 829 local crime-prevention committees, increased its men by 15,000, established 350 more police offices and are working overtime to modernize its equipment.

Policemen in uniform and plain clothes and their assistants infiltrate overtly or covertly into all spheres of social activity and the life of the inhabitants, infringe unhesitatingly upon the elementary human rights, hamper the livelihood of the innocent people and cause fear and suspense through search, surveillance, checkup, and guard inspection.

The fascists have formed the five-family report network over the inhabited areas, a south Korean brand of the five-family control system and ten-family joint responsibility system which were devised by the Japanese imperialists in the past, to watch every move of the people.

The whole of south Korea has a dense judicial and prosecution network with more than 10,000 officials and over 570 prisons, detention houses and lockups.

Along with over 40,000 US troops in south Korea the National Army 700,000 strong is the last bastion for repressing the resistance of the populace. Armed forces are manned in all major strategic areas.

The Metropolitan Garrison Command, with two divisions more than 40,000 strong, takes care of the maintenance of public peace and the suppression of riots in the Seoul area and the Army Security Command, the Military Police, the Criminal Investigation Corps and other such army investigation organs exercise the functions of intelligence, investigation and surveillance against military personnel and civilians anywhere at any time.

The Homeland Defence Reserve Force, three million strong, and the Students Homeland Defence Corps and Civilian Defence Corps are also used as tools for fascist suppression and the violation of human rights.

Nowhere else in the world can we see such huge repressive forces concentrated in such a small land as south Korea.

These densely distributed repressive forces of south Korea, 40 men per square kilometre and one for every eight inhabitants dwarf those of South Africa, Chile and Israel which have won their notoriety as fascist police states.

Everywhere in south Korea people are sure to be followed by the dark shadows of fascist maniacs.

If you look ahead, you see the police, if you look back, you see an informer, if you look overhead, you see a TV watcher, and if you look downward, you find a hidden bugging device.

Virtually, three-dimensional operations are under way in this land to wipe out human rights in front and in the rear, right and left, above and below.

South Korea has now been reduced to a dump of evil laws faked up by imposters who discarded their human conscience long ago, to a showwindow of repressive apparatuses contrived randomly by the modern cannibals who feel the thrill of joy at the sight of human blood.

Yusin South Korea is a kingdom behind the iron bars and a ruin of democracy and civil rights, which has swollen like a cancer on the globe.

2. A Land Where Freedom and Civil Rights Are Trampled

South Korea under the revitalized dictatorship has become a desolate barren land of human rights where the democratic liberties of the popular masses and their right to existence are buried underground.

The sham "showwindow of democracy" which was once advertised so clamorously has turned out to be a "slaughterhouse of democracy".

What the fascist regime has wrested from the people is the inherent rights of man, and what it has given them instead is prisons and gallows. In this land there is neither political freedom nor right to live a life worthy of man.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi, the fascist fanatic, steeped to the marrow in hatred for man, has totally obliterated the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration, the freedom of thought, conscience and religion and the freedom of political activities.

The fascist blackguards commit crimes surpassing human imagination to stamp out the basic human rights of the popular masses, alternately employing bestial violences and intellectual intrigues.

While in office, traitor Pak Jung Hi, the truculent uniformed hooligan, has issued scores of emergency orders on repression, among them five emergency martial laws, two garrison orders and nine emergency decrees.

Pak Jung Hi and his gang, the cunning intelligence agents, always keep south Korea in a state of emergency and, whenever their rule faces a grave crisis, frame up one case after another and put down the people's desire for existence and democracy and the country's independent reunification and put on trials and give penalties even to their rivals in ruling circles, to say nothing of revolutionaries, patriots and democratic figures.

Since they seized power the military fascist rulers have rigged up more than 260 major cases for political suppression, including the case of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the case of the National Federation of Democratic Youth and Students, the case of the People's Revolutionary Party, the case of Korean students from Japan studying in the homeland and the case of the Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation, and sentenced more than 23,000 patriots to capital punishment and heavy penalties on murderous trials.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi, the despicable wretch who has neither idea nor philosophy, makes any patriotic idea and progressive views inconsistent with his morbid thinking an object of merciless penalty and strictly bans the freedom of association and political activity, save the government-sponsored organizations and subsidized bodies which are no more than an ornament for his one-man dictatorship.

The Pak Jung Hi group launched into a frantic political repression immediately after the May 16 coup d'etat in 1961. They dissolved all political parties and social organizations, arrested all political and public figures. They murdered in cold blood Mr. Choe Gun U, Chairman of the Socialist Party, in jail, who had striven for the peaceful reunification of the country and democratization of society after the April Uprising, put to death Mr. Choe Baek Gun, head of the organizational department of this party, and Mr. Cho Yong Su, director of newspaper "Minjok Ilbo", and imprisoned and murdered tens of thousands of patriots and democrats.

The fascist rulers have directed the spearhead of repression to the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the glorious vanguard of the south Korean revolution and the standard-bearer of independent and peaceful reunification.

In 1968 the CIA made public the Revolutionary Party for Reunification case and, on charges of involvement in it, arrested and interrogated Comrade Kim Jong Tae who was Chairman of the Seoul City Committee of our Party, Comrade Choe Yong Do who was Chairman of its South Cholla Provincial Committee, Comrades Chong Tae Muk, Kim Jil Rak, Li Mun Gyu, Yun Sang Su, Li Gwan Hak, Kim Sung Hwan and Sin Yong Bok, and thousands of workers, peasants, youth and students and intellectuals and detained 158 persons and put 73 of them on trial and condemned them to death, penal servitude for life and other heavy penalties on spy charges.

They also dissolved the National Liberation Front and the Fatherland Liberation Front along with nine lawful mass organizations and democratic circles under them.

The Pak Jung Hiites incriminated the activities they had carried on to achieve democracy and the country's reunification, representing the will of the people, and subjected them to harsh penalties.

The fascists charged Comrade Kim Jong Tae, an ardent patriotic fighter, with 181 crimes.

After the first trial of members of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification at the Seoul district court in 1968, Kim Hyong Uk, the then Director of the CIA, met Comrade Kim Jong Tae who had waged an unyielding struggle at the court, and had heated debate with him. Follows part of the debate:

Kim Hyong Uk: What kind of party is the Revolutionary Party for Reunification?

Comrade Kim Jong Tae: As the name implies, our Party is a working masses' association for democracy and reunification.

Kim Hyong Uk: Its purport and membership?

Comrade Kim Jong Tae: Its purport is to lead the people to enjoy the right to live a worthy life as people in south Korea, too. As to its membership, it is people of south Korea who desire democracy and reunification.

Kim Hyong Uk: Who told you to form such an association?

Comrade Kim Jong Tae: We acted on our own faith. Pak Jung Hi of yours formed the Democratic Republican Party to speak for the privileged classes. Isn't it natural that we, too, should form the Revolutionary Party for Reunification to speak for the people?

Kim Hyong Uk: Do you know of the Anti-Communist Law and the National Security Law?

Comrade Kim Jong Tae: We have never recognized them.

Kim Hyong Uk: But we are going to deal with you by our law. You alone have committed 181 crimes.

Comrade Kim Jong Tae: Why only 181? Why don't you charge me with 1,810 crimes, if you mean to resort to political repression?

The fascist hangmen murdered in cold blood Comrade Kim Jong Tae and eight other leading hard cores of our Party after torturing them brutally.

The fascist gang not only sentenced members of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification to capital punishment and heavy penalties but also blacklisted more than 9,000 members of their families and relatives to subject them to constant repression and persecution.

The Pak Jung Hiites framed up the Ullung-do Island case in March 1974 and harshly suppressed the members of the North Kyongsang Provincial Committee of our Party who had been active for freedom, democracy, civil rights and peaceful reunification.

To link this case with the north a plot was hatched: They set up a sham secret post in Uljin, North Kyongsang Province, put a false directive into it and misrepresented the fishing boat "Taeyongho" as an operation ship.

With this incident as a pretext they launched a wholesale repression in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and other cities, in farm and fishing villages of North Kyongsang and North Cholla Provinces and among National Army officers.

Out of more than 28,000 islanders of Ullung-do some 15,000 above 16 years of age were taken in and interrogated and tortured day and night; more than 5,200 houses in Puk-myon, So-myon and Nam-myon were searched and some 510 houses in Puk-myon had their roofs and ceilings pulled down in the search.

This feverish repressive campaign by the fascist hangmen culminated in the criminal act of sentencing to death Comrades Cson Yong Gwan, Kim Yong Duk and Chon Yong Bong, the leading core of the North Kyongsang Provincial Committee of our Party who had demanded the right to existence, democracy and peaceful reunification; they also sentenced Comrade Li Song Hui and three others to life imprisonment and 25 others to long prison terms down to 15 years.

It is not only members of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification who are imprisoned and murdered, for thought or political offences.

The Pak Jung Hiites faked up the case of the Strategic Party for Liberation in 1968 and the East Berlin case in 1971 and condemned to death Messrs. Kwon Jae Hyok, Kim Gyu Nam and Pak Dae In who had devoted themselves to the people's democratic freedom and rights and the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

It is common in south Korea that anyone who has democratic views and patriotic conscience is punished as "communist" and anyone who demands elementary democracy and civil rights incurs a penalty on the charge of "treason".

One of the typical examples is the case of the National Federation of Democratic Youth and Students. On April 3, 1974, the Pak Jung Hi group started a bloody repression of those connected with the NFDYS by invoking Emergency Decree No. 4, in an attempt to block the just action of the patriotic students who were crying for liberty and civil rights.

They alleged that the students' patriotic activities for liberty and democracy were manipulated by Communists behind the scene and charged them with attempted rebellion.

The hangmen went so far as to produce a students newspaper carrying "The Declaration on the Korean Revolution" written by Mr. Sin Chae Ho over 50 years ago and preposterously claimed that "this is evidence of the communist revolution plotted by the students."

On this false charge, the fascist gang arrested over 4,000 students and people of different circles and cruelly punished 253 of them by referring them to an emergency court-martial.

Mr. Kim Ji Ha, a poet who was indicted for involvement in the NFDYS case and sentenced to life imprisonment, said:

"The so-called NFDYS case in which I am involved was a just struggle and lawful movement. Through my last statement in the court, I declared that I would fight to the last moment of my life against corruption and the incompetent regime. Now I declare that I will remain true to my words."

The monstrosity of the fascist suppression of the people's freedom and democracy was exposed more glaringly in the case of the People's Revolutionary Party.

This case had already been rigged up in 1964; it was a settled case and those involved in it had already served out their sentences. Nevertheless, the fascist blackguards brought it up again in April 1975 and charged those involved in it with back-stage manipulation of the NFDYS case and, through an emergency court-martial, sentenced to death Messrs. So Do Won, To Rye Jong, Ha Jae Wan, Li Su Byong, Kim Yong Won, U Hong Son, Song Sang Jin and Ryo Jong Nam—eight in all—, seven to life imprisonment, six to 20 years in prison and committed the shocking atrocity of hanging a few hours later those eight persons under death sentence.

Those involved in the case of the People's Revolutionary Party incurred such brutal penalties for the mere reason that they had desired freedom, democracy and peaceful reunification.

Woodworth, an American public figure who had witnessed the trial of this case while visiting Seoul in April 1975, said:

"Not a single defendant was permitted to appear in the court room and even lawyers were not present. The judge read out the prepared decision. He only gave partial answers to the appeal presented by the defense panel. It took only ten minutes to read out the decision, and this was the beginning of the gloomiest days in the modern history of south Korea.

"On the court decision all people present at the gallery shouted in chorus: 'That's a lie. Everything is a lie. The records of hearings are framed up'. The court was thrown into an utter confusion."

Under the revitalized system even overseas students who came to study in their homeland fall victims to political repression.

In November 1975 the Pak Jung Hiites arrested and imprisoned over 60 Korean students from Japan studying in the homeland, including Mr. Paek Ok Gwang, and Kim O Ja, Kim Chol Hyon, Li Chol and Kang Jong Hon who aspired for democracy and peaceful reunification, by faking up the so-called campus spying case, and gave 21 of them capital punishment and heavy penalties—death sentences, life imprisonment, etc.

As the first-stage operation for framing up this case, the CIA made secret inquires into the personal background and ideological inclinations of 436 Korean students from Japan and, as the second-stage operation, made wholesale arrests in Seoul, Pusan and other areas and threw many of them into the underground cells at Namsan, Seoul, and wrested false confessions and statements from them by brutal tortures.

This fact was fully disclosed during the trial of Mr. Paek Ok Gwang. The records of the hearing include the following:

Prosecutor: Is there any possibility in Japan of coming into contact with people of Chochongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan)?

Mr. Paek Ok Gwang: There is. Any Korean residing in Japan has that possibility.

Prosecutor: (to the judge) As he has stated just now, I inform you that Paek Ok Gwang, the defendant, evidently received directives from spies in Japan.

The robber-like act of openly identifying the possibility of contact between compatriots with receiving directives gives a glimpse of the true picture of the political suppression indulged in by Pak Jung Hi and his gang.

If one does not yield to the revitalized system in south Korea, one cannot escape harsh repression and punishment, whether he is ex-President or former presidential candidate or National Assemblyman on the active list.

The course of the trials of those involved in the case of the Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation vividly shows the cruelty of the base political trial and the violation of human rights.

In March 1976, on charges of violation of Emergency Decree No. 9 the fascist rulers prosecuted 18 persons involved in the case of the Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation, including ex-President Yun Bo Son, former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung, National Assemblyman Chong Il Hyong of the New Demo-

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"Yusin South Korea Is a Kingdom behind the Iron Bars, a Ruin of Democracy and Civil Rights and a Desolate Barren Land of Human Rights"

(Continued from Page 4)

cratic Party and clergyman Ham Sok Hon who demanded in their Declaration the abolition of the Revitalized Constitution and the withdrawal of the emergency decrees, and they formally apprehended 11 of them and sentenced them to heavy penalties at the end of more than 20 hearings.

The defence counsel, indignant at the unjust trial and unwarranted steps taken by the fascist hangmen, protested:

"The trial of those involved in the Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation offers a close resemblance to the fascist trials in Nazi Germany in its method and the outrage of the bench is more brutal and hideous than what the Japanese aggressors committed against our patriots when they ruled this nation."

It is a bitter reality in south Korea that man cannot even defend his minimum human right and that the nation cannot defend its existence and dignity.

The topsy-turvy society where patriotism is branded as treachery and justice as injustice—this is today's south Korea.

The popular masses of south Korea are also deprived of the freedom of speech and the press, one of the elementary human rights.

The fascist gang, fearful of the voice of truth, have repeatedly committed fascist outrages in randomly closing down press organs that reported truth to reflect the will of the people and expelling conscientious journalists.

Since their seizure of power the Pak Jung Hi clique have forcibly closed down 1,607 press organs, big and small, including "Minjok Ilbo". They put out of existence even publications such as "Sasanggye," "Changjo," "Tari," "Sialui Sori," "Bulletin of the Journalists Association" and "Taehan Ilbo".

Exposing the method employed by the fascist bandits in closing down publications, "Donga Ilbo" wrote:

"The word 'voluntary' is in vogue in the press these days. This brings us a sad news, not a happy news. There has been one 'voluntary closing' after another since last March. There is a deplorable news of the 'voluntary closing' of 'Hanguk Kyongje Ilbo', 'Taegu Ilbo', 'Taegu Kyongje', 'Tonghwa Tongsin' and, most recently, of 'Taehan Ilbo'. This makes us feel that the press is facing an ordeal."

The Pak Jung Hi clique are harshly cracking down by hook or by crook upon the press organs and the men of the press that try to report the truth, refusing to submit themselves to the revitalized system. A particular mention should be made of the brazen, crafty and heinous methods employed to prevent "Donga Ilbo" from carrying advertisements.

In October 1974 more than 200 journalists from the editorial, broadcasting and printing boards of "Donga Ilbo" held a meeting at which they adopted a declaration for the free press coverage. Then, "Donga Ilbo" carried articles on the factual situation of the people hard pressed by the skyrocketing briquette price, a campus movement to criticize the Government, the appalling corruption of the privileged circles and the grim aspect of the suppression of civil rights.

As a retaliatory, repressive step against this, the CIA was despicable enough to force companies and enterprises to cancel their ad orders with "Donga Ilbo," "Radio Donga," "Sindonga" and "Nyosong Donga".

Consequently, "Donga Ilbo" had to be edited with spaces for ads left blank for the first time in the world history of the press, and the newspaper found itself in an acute financial difficulty because of the cancellation of ad orders and the banks' refusal to give loans.

Not content with this, the outrageous Pak Jung Hi clique expelled from the press 121 journalists connected with the declaration for free press coverage, and the chief editor and chief of the editorial board who supported them, and imprisoned two of them.

The criminal function performed by the CIA in the control and suppression of the press is an open secret.

The real chiefs of the editorial boards of newspapers, radios and news agencies are the CIA officers assigned to them.

These officers permanently stay in the editorial boards of the press organs to direct news coverage, coordinate and censor reports, and delete those which are not to their liking, have conscientious journalists apprehended, tortured and punished.

Ranard, former political adviser to the US Embassy in south Korea and chief of the south Korean section in the US State Department, said in his testimony:

"Any newspaper in south Korea is subject to a KCIA press censor who instructs which items to be printed or deleted. The Government gags the press craftily and KCIA officers assault, intimidate and buy up newspapermen."

South Korea presents a strange, sad scene where people have no right to think and newspapers keep silent.

Whoever refuses to become a monstrously deformed man of a Revitalization type and tries to defend the freedom and right of expressing his own will, is in for merciless fascist punishment.

Poet Mr. Kim Ji Ha who had been imprisoned for writing a satirical poem "Five Bandits" and a long poem "False Rumours", was rearrested because of his notes "Asceticism-1974" written behind bars that exposed the unfair trial of the case of the People's Revolutionary Party. Poet Mr. Kim Myong Sik is also in prison for criticizing the revitalized system in his long poem "Study of the Ten Chapter History".

Writing and speaking cause troubles. Any utterances are branded as false rumours, so one cannot but keep dumb in order not to be charged with circulating wild rumours.

Not only common people but also National Assemblymen who are supposed to enjoy immunity from responsibility for their statements at the National Assembly are repressed mercilessly for such statements.

Mrs. Kim Ok Son, ex-National Assemblyman of the New Democratic Party, was deprived of her position in 1975 when she stated in her interpellation that the allout security system was a lever for the extension of power under the pretext of national security and that the National Assembly was no more than an ornament of the one-man rule.

The lawyer's pleading in the court is also liable to penalty. In July 1974 Mr. Kang Sin Ok, a lawyer for those involved in the NFDYS case, was interrupted while pleading and taken into the CIA to fall a victim to a political trial. The reason was that he had declared in the court that "it is a murder by abusing the law to give life imprisonment to the students who love the country" and that "the students' action is a resistance to evil laws. The application of these evil laws for their punishment will surely cause troubles in future."

In south Korea where the political rights of the people are trampled underfoot, campus freedom has also been stamped out.

Campus freedom is desired more ardently in south Korea than anywhere else; and campus democracy is suppressed in south Korea more harshly than anywhere else. The south Korean university towns are overrun by blood-stained boots of the military and police and shrouded in tear gas.

Only in south Korea is denied the inviolability of campus, which was recognized even in fascist Germany and militarist Japan in the past. The situation in campuses is deplorable; garrison orders are issued in campuses and armed troops intrude there just as daily occurrences.

Still fresh in our memory is what occurred in August 1965: when the students' struggle against the south Korea-Japan agreements was gaining momentum, traitor Pak Jung Hi proclaimed a garrison order over the Seoul area and sent armed soldiers to intrude into Koryo University and Yonse University and close them for an indefinite period.

In this outrage 21 professors and more than 160 students were expelled at a time. It was from then on that university people have been denied their legitimate right to join in the outside life and the new words "political professor" and "political student" appeared.

Another garrison order was proclaimed all over Seoul in October 1971. Garrison troop, armed military police and mobile police raided seven institutes of higher learning, including Seoul, Koryo, Yonse and Sogang Universities, because of the patriotic students' opposition to military drill; supported by armoured cars and machine-guns, the intruders launched on repressive operations, showering the bare-handed students with tear bombs.

On the very day when the garrison law was proclaimed, 8,889 university students were taken away, treated more roughly than prisoners-of-war, and 174 students were expelled as eight universities were ordered to close.

Schools are being fascistized and militarized at an ever more accelerated pace.

Beginning 1975, the Students Homeland Defence Corps were formed at all universities and high schools, into which 1,300,000 students of both sexes have been pressganged. Simultaneously with this, military drill was intensified and fascist school discipline became more rigid, all the existing student organizations were dissolved at once and the socio-political activities by the students were totally banned.

Against the gloomy background of campuses being converted into barracks, into prisons, progressive students and conscientious professors are leaving the school gates daily and hourly.

Religious communities are also suffering, deprived of the freedom of faith.

South Korea's religious communities are forced to choose between the two: either to become hirelings of the revitalized regime or to become scapegoats.

Religious functions and rites cannot be held without the permission of the authorities, the sermons must pass censorship, and even the mass cannot be held freely in prison.

Armed police break into churches and illegally occupy the pulpits and arrest pastors in the midst of services and the police in uniform and plain clothes control church-goers' attendance at churches and watch the traffic of their cars.

The conscientious churchmen who fight for democracy and in defence of human rights are severely persecuted and illegally arrested and thrown into prison.

Bishop Chi Hak Sun and other churchmen were court-martialed on charges of violation of the emergency decrees, because they had exposed the corruption of the ruling quarters and called for the democratization of society, and Rev. Pak Hyong Gyu was imprisoned on the charge of misappropriation, as he had aided the families of those detained with a relief fund for the poor sent from abroad.

Caught in the whirlwind of repression by the revitalized dictatorship, the freedom of religion has vanished without a trace.

Like political rights, the right to live is denied in south Korea.

Man has the right to free himself from hunger and poverty and the inviolable right to work.

But the south Korean workers, deprived of the basic rights, are worked 12 to 16 hours a day on starvation wages, amounting to no more than one quarter of the minimum living cost, and die of all sorts of labour accidents and pollution diseases.

A large army of unemployed millions and hundreds of thousands of uprooted peasants are roaming about the streets in south Korea and, in this tragic situation, the right to work is violated and most elementary three rights of labour are not recognized.

The Pak Jung Hiites restrict or deny in every way the rights of organization, collective negotiation and collective action and even rule out democratic trade union activities and labour disputes.

One of the examples is the suppression of the strike of the workers of the Hyondae shipyard in Ulsan.

In September 1974 more than 7,500 workers of the Hyondae shipyard gathered at a meeting and made a 13-point demand that included opposition to unjust dismissal, wage hike, recognition of the formation of a trade union, and opposition to intelligence and repressive politics. The Pak Jung Hi group let loose upwards of 1,000 police and troops of an army unit stationed nearby and put down the strike and arrested more than 700 workers.

In September 1971 the strike of the workers of the Hanjin Company who demanded the payment of the back wages was also squashed by a police force, in which over 60 strikers were detained and punished on charges of causing a labour dispute outside the "framework of the law."

The encroachment upon workers' human rights poses as a more serious problem at foreign enterprises, coupled with racial insult and ill-treatment.

Still unsatisfied with violating the human rights of the working masses and threatening their right to existence, the fascist dictators even stoop to the criminal act of selling them abroad as slaves.

In the latter half of the 20th century, when the echoes of human conscience crying for the emancipation of slaves through the contemporary human rights movement have long died down, a modern version of slave traffic is rife in south Korea in broad daylight under the name of adoption of orphans, emigration, manpower export and *kisaeng* tourism.

Our children who must be brought up as the hope of the homeland, wither before they attain their age of discretion, downtrodden and bruised.

The little ones shivering in hunger and cold at the Chinju children's asylum, the Chasaengwon deformed children's camp and many other orphanages are fated to be sold off as domestic slaves to the US, Canada, Switzerland, and elsewhere.

Through the Holt Foundation in the US alone, more than 25,900 south Korean orphans were sold off in the last ten years, at 1,200 to 12,000 dollars per head by traitor Pak Jung Hi the slave trader, each of them carrying the plate inscribed with "I'm going abroad for the country and the people." dangling on their chests.

The Pak Jung Hiites make no bones of selling compatriots for gold; they encourage prostitution tourism and export of *kisaeng* as a state policy, regarding it as a source of foreign currency, and have earned 200 to 300 million dollars annually by trading off more than 310,000 people through emigration and manpower export.

As the money gained from the sale of compatriots flows into the private safe in the Blue House, there comes from the basin of the Amazon the grievous cry of national sorrow and resentment let out by a fellow countryman who emigrated to the strange land:

"Here in this alien land I've been disabled four-fold. I'm a dumb because I can't speak, a deaf because I can't understand, a blind because I can't read and a cripple because I can't move freely, am I not?"

Beating his chest in vexation a young man, sold off to West Germany through manpower export, cried: "Each mark falling into Pak Jung Hi's pocket is stained with the blood of the miners and nurses who are languishing under unbearable racial maltreatment and humiliation."

Social welfare and education, culture and public health are utterly out of the question for the south Korean working people who, in their tragic lot, suffer from hunger, poverty and diseases and are even forced into slavery.

Now, our people are standing on the grave of democracy and the ruins of human rights, completely dispossessed of democratic freedom and rights, politically and socio-economically.

3. The Hell of Manslaughter

The revitalized fascist rule is a rule of terror and of torture and murder. The suppression of human rights by the Pak Jung Hi group that depends on a monstrous fascist rule is the consummation of viciousness, craftiness, cruelty and brutality.

The Pak Jung Hi cabal personifies in itself all the viciousness of the preceding tyrants. It embraces Hitler's savagery, Tojo's ferocity, Chiang Kai-shek's tyranny and Yankee's craftiness, to which is added the brutality of the Blue House.

The Blue House's method of suppression of human rights combines the barbarous methods of the Middle Ages and the ultra-modern intellectual methods and epitomizes all the villainous methods of the Gestapo of fascist Germany, the Secret Service Police of militarist Japan, the Special Service Corps of Kuomintang China, and CIA and FBI of the present-day USA.

Rampant under the revitalized fascist dictatorship are illegal arrests without warrant, kidnapping abroad, savage tortures, courts-martial in camera and inhuman persecution of political prisoners.

Arrest, detention, torture, trial, imprisonment and murder are the routine and route of life the Blue House is forcing the popular masses to accept, and the basic processes of deprivation of human rights and destruction of humanity.

The fascist cannibals' butchery begins with arrest and detention.

They have no second thoughts about arresting people without warrant and detaining them without any legal procedure.

All who have been blacklisted by the Blue House with or without provocation are illegally taken into custody at any moment. So, the innocent people feel uneasy and tremble with fear all the time that although they are free today, they might find themselves in prison tomorrow.

The Blue House arrests people by the most wicked methods. If necessary, it publishes one despotic emergency decree after another to make a wholesale arrest; and when it sees fit, it invents such false charges as acts of espionage and plots of rebellion and takes in patriots and democratic figures at random by wielding evil laws. This is their usual practice.

Countless is the number of illegal arrests made on false charges under the excuses of anti-communism and imaginary threat of southward invasion.

More than 130,000 guiltless people were arrested and put behind bars without warrant in the first three weeks following the May 16 coup. In two days following the proclamation of the extraordinary martial law in October 1972, over 10,000 democrats, youth and students were taken into custody without warrant in Seoul.

Under martial laws illegal arrests are made frantically and indiscriminately.

Ex-National Assemblyman Mr. Kang Gun Ho was arrested without warrant in a sick ward of the Seoul University hospital where he was undergoing treatment for low blood pressure and diabetes. He was not allowed to change and taken to the Army Security Command in patient clothes.

At midnight the police broke into the house of a religionist who had prayed for the restoration of human rights of the poor at a prayer meeting. He was not given time to put on underwear and walked away in the nude. Thus his personality was ignored outrageously.

"The New York Times" of April 24, 1977, said: "Pak Jung Hi is arresting his political opponents and honest people without discrimination. Raids, arrests and trespass take place at midnight. This is a shameless violation of human rights."

Notorious kidnapping operations in foreign countries are a forte of the Blue House. In order to remove their political opponents and democratic figures, the Pak Jung Hi clique abduct them from across continents and oceans, whether they are in a neighbouring country or in far-off foreign lands.

The large-scale abduction case called the East Berlin case is the worst instance of violation of human rights ever known in the world.

The Pak Jung Hi gang employed the most brutal and cunning tricks to carry off to Seoul prominent south Korean scholars, professors and students from West Germany, France, the Netherlands, Britain and the United States; they had called for democracy and peaceful reunification.

Early in June 1967 the traitor Pak Jung Hi issued a strict order to kidnap prominent figures and students staying abroad. The order was, "Don't be conscience-stricken! Don't care about world public opinion. Abduct them and punish them to serve warnings to many others." This was revealed in the memoirs of the then director of the Central Intelligence Agency Kim Hyong Uk.

On this order, the CIA director arranged a special training for more than 300 operatives picked out to teach them the ropes of abduction, escort, watch, arrest and so on. The action group for kidnapping that was rushed off to West Germany kidnapped those on the blacklist by various means—sending out invitations for government sponsored functions, sending letters or telegrams saying that their parents, brothers or sisters were seriously ill and desirous of seeing them once for the last time, approaching without arousing suspicion and luring them out to carry off by cars and then escorting them home by planes.

The fascists have already abducted more than 470 overseas residents by such methods.

The case of kidnapping Mr. Kim Dae Jung which shocked the whole world has also brought a strong accusation against the Pak Jung Hi gang's violation of human rights.

In the 1971 presidential elections the traitor Pak Jung Hi was in fact outrivalled by the opposition candidate Mr. Kim Dae Jung in votes despite the use of all his official powers and money. So, he made feverish efforts to finish off Kim.

Many plots were hatched to assassinate Mr. Kim Dae Jung while he was abroad, among them the "tomato sauce operation" and the "operation to kill him by a car". When all these plots had ended in failure, they kidnapped him in open daylight from Grand Palace Hotel in Tokyo on August 8, 1973.

Pak Jung Hi who personally directed this abduction operation, was so desperate that he even screamed, "I shall rather die than see Kim Dae Jung left alive." He yelled out orders, "Catch Dae Jung, dismember his body and bring it in a rucksack to me."

The kidnappers of Kim Dae Jung included top-level KCIA operatives in the United States and West Germany. They descended on Mr. Kim by surprise in the hotel in Tokyo, gagged him with a chloroformed towel to make him unconscious, put him in a car and sat on him as on a luggage and brought him to Osaka. While he was carried across the sea, they bound him hand and foot and even fastened 50 kilogrammes of weights to his right arm and left leg in an attempt to throw him overboard into the sea.

To carry off the defenceless Mr. Kim to Seoul from Tokyo via Osaka, more than 200 CIA operatives, terrorists, military and police personnel, high-speed cars, fast-sailing craft and a 500-ton warship were mobilized.

Although the economic life is deteriorating in south Korea, arrests and abductions are on the rise. South Korea without arrest and imprisonment cannot be mentioned, and south Korea without torture and murder is inconceivable.

Prisons of south Korea are overcrowded, and this land has turned into a concentration camp for the honest people.

Torture, the height of the violation of human rights, is an incurable malady of the Pak Jung Hi fascist dictatorship. Arrest and detention are followed by torture and murder, the consummation of the suppression of human rights.

The fascist rulers have picked out the worst type of rogues as torturers and trained them into brutes. Among them are such human scum as former special secret service policemen and Kwantung army's gendarmes of Japanese imperialism, former special-duty officers of the Kuomintang, gangsters who have been trained in the intelligence schools and private detective agencies of the United States, those who perpetrated butchery in the Vietnamese war, and remnants of political gangsters of the days of the Liberal Party.

The fascist cannibals have set up dreadful torture facilities, which they use as instruments of their torture politics and intelligence rule.

The Namsan torture chamber of the CIA known as the world's leading torture complex is also called by the name of cripple-making shop or corpse-manufacturing plant. Hundreds of surface and underground torture rooms turn healthy people into cripples and corpses before sending them out. In Seoul alone, such torture apparatuses are at work everywhere—the CIA buildings, the Army Security Command, the Metropolitan Garrison Command, the gendarmerie and all police stations.

The CIA has three factories exclusively engaged in the production of various devices, tools and reagents for interrogation and tortures. Attached to them are laboratories inventing new torture devices.

The fascist hangmen import from the United States and Japan highly effective anaesthetics, chemicals, machines and equipment and electronic devices needed for tortures. They have also brought to south Korea cobras, blue vipers and special species of serpents each weighing 25 kilogrammes from Southeast Asia and South America, which they are breeding.

The Pak Jung Hi gang who have trained worst-type torturers and set up fearful torture devices, slaughter people by using all torturing methods of the ancient, medieval and modern times which they have smuggled in or contrived.

The shocking atrocities—brutal torture and murder—perpetrated on those involved in the case of the People's Revolutionary Party are the most heinous crimes which defy all descriptions.

It was revealed already at the time of the first PRP incident that Mr. To Rye Jong and 25 other accused were stripped naked and put to water and electric tortures.

In September 1964, Mr. To Rye Jong made the following testimony through the South Korean Association for the Defence of Civil Rights:

"I have been tortured; they stripped me bare and poured water on my head and bound me by a towel and a cord. They bandaged the part of my body where electric current ran so as not to leave the marks of electric torture. They tied electric wire to my big toes and covered my nose, mouth and face with a towel before torturing me.

Now blood came out of my throat and I swooned many times. The hollows of the knees and elbows swelled due to electric torture, and once I even remained unconscious for ten hours."

Mr. To Rye Jong and seven others who were arrested again on charges of violating Emergency Decree No. 4 were sentenced to death. The savage tortures which went beyond the limits of physical and mental endurance of human beings put them on the verge of death.

Mr. Ha Jae Wan was so brutally tortured that his bowels stuck out and bones were broken. His whole body was covered with wounds. The hangmen undressed him and put him to such indescribably savage tortures as Taegwondo torture—five or six men mercilessly beating, kicking and pounding the victim to a jelly to make him more dead than alive—electric torture and airplane torture. Besides these, fire torture—singeing the body of the victim with red-hot iron rods, frozen pollack torture—showering cold water on the victim and freezing him outside in the severe winter, and Genghis Khan cooking type torture—hanging the stripped victim upside down over a blazing stove and roasting him were applied to the others.

The fascist rogues did not hesitate to commit such a terrible atrocity as burning the face and body of the victim with the flames of a gas welder.

The fascist hangmen even refused to return to their families the bodies of the eight PRP-related persons murdered by them in order to hide the evidence of these tortures. The mobile police was called out to intercept the hearse carrying the body of Mr. Song Sang Jin to a church for the funeral. They outrageously dragged the car to the crematory and burnt away the body.

The fascist bandits are putting everyone to savage torture, no matter whether the victim may be a physically weak woman, an aged man, a sick man, a young man or a child.

The bloody torture of Comrade Rim Nyong Suk, the wife of Comrade Kim Jong Tae, baffles human imagination.

Fascist hangmen bound her hair to a torture rack and beat her blue and black with oak clubs and mercilessly seared her whole body with a poker. When she fell unconscious, the hangmen poured cold water on her, gave her a shot, and then put her to electric torture.

The murderers laid her on the rack and poured water into her mouth and nostrils. They stamped down her swollen belly so that she vomited blood, which they asked her to drink.

Brutal torture was also inflicted upon Mrs. Min Hyang Suk, the wife of Japan-resident Korean student Mr. Li Chol who had called for democracy and peaceful reunification.

The hangmen stripped her naked, pulled out all her pubes and put them on her breasts to make fun of her. They forced her husband in the next room to watch the scene.

The hangmen make no scruple of employing the so-called sexual torture and raping women to make them feel ashamed and humiliated.

The torture inflicted upon Miss Kwon Mal Ja who was a second-year class student of Seoul Education University, testifies to the hangmen's crime.

She was illegally taken to the CIA in August 1975 and put to bestial torture for ten days. The hangmen threatened her, saying, "Your life is in our hands" and subjected her to all manner of torture. Later, they raped her by threatening, "If you refuse to surrender your chastity, you will be made a sexless woman through an operation."

The hangmen took Miss Choe, a student of the Ihwa Women's University, into a secret chamber of the CIA, stripped her stark naked and locked her up in a room swarming with tropical serpents, each weighing 25 kilogrammes, thus making her fall into a swoon. They forced her to drink a solution of sexual stimulant to make her have a fit of sexual excitement. Then, eight beasts raped her by turns and then killed her.

The pitiable looks of So Sung and his brother, young men in their twenties, graphically prove the viciousness of the bestial torture by the Pak Jung Hi bandits.

When So Sung, a student of the post-graduate administration course of Seoul University, and his brother So Jun Sik, a student of the Law College of the same university, who aspired after freedom, democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country, arrived at the Kimpo airport from Japan in April 1971, to attend school, they were taken to the CIA and subjected to bestial tortures.

So Sung got burnt in the face and whole body due to the tortures by gas flame and sulphuric acid. He lost an ear and became unable to close his eyes even when sleeping because the sinews of his eyes shrank. Bringing him to court for trial, the fascist hangmen forced him to put on glasses to shield his face. But he could not wear them because he had lost one of his ears. So they fastened the glasses with a piece of bandage tied round the head.

Teacher Furutaka who had taught So Sung in Japan had this to say after meeting him:

"Hairless eyebrows, a disfigured nose with its tip burnt and the nostrils turned upwards, the burnt lips, a dark red sinuous scar covering the region from the lower jaw to the neck, the arms which can hardly be moved up and down, the left hand with the little finger and the ring finger cut off half and the middle finger bent inwards at the right angle. Only the toes escaped burning. It seemed that they were needed for sealing the indictment".

So Sung crippled by brutal tortures is suffering in prison still now together with his younger brother So Jun Sik.

Such atrocious acts of torture and murder committed by the Pak Jung Hi cabal are always attended by the operations to erase their traces.

The fascist hangmen killed Prof. Choe Jong Gil of the Law College of Seoul University. After seven hours of torture which led to his death, they carried him to the seventh floor and threw him out of the window to make it appear as if he committed suicide. They wanted to destroy the evidence of the torture in this way. Fearing that their crime should be divulged if the dead body had been handed over to his wife who was a doctor, they did not allow his family to confirm the dead body but burnt it to ashes.

If it is for satisfying his lust of long term office and for concealing his irregularities, the traitor Pak Jung Hi unhesitatingly tortures and kills even his top-class confidants of yesterday and high-ranking politicians of the Republican Party and opposition parties.

The traitor ruthlessly murders anyone when he considers this necessary for the safety of his power, when he considers the man no longer useful, when he feels menace from the latter's existence or cannot trust him, or when he considers the man dangerous because this man knows a lot of his secrets. This is his motive of the dreadful torture and murder.

At the time of the so-called case of disobedience to his order of October 2, 1971, scores of Republican representatives in the National Assembly were taken off to the CIA and put to torture, their heads covered with black cloth, on the orders of the traitor Pak Jung Hi.

There, Kil Jae Ho, General Secretary of the Republican Party, had two ribs broken and Kim Song Gon, Chairman of the Financial Committee of the Party, had the humiliation of all his moustache being pulled out. Later, Kim Song Gon was poisoned to death by CIA men, for the reason that he was well informed of the inside story as to how Pak Jung Hi had amassd over 100,000 million won of money by illicit means.

In their "Declaration for an End to the Torture Politics" made public at a news conference in February 1975, 13 members of the 8th National Assembly from the New Democratic Party exposed: "Following the October 1972 event, a terrible spectre of torture politics like an enlarged version of the notorious Auschwitz concentration camp of Nazis has appeared in south Korean society and is hovering over the whole country."

After making a fact-finding tour to south Korea with regard to the question of human rights between March 25 and April 9, 1975, an investigation group of the Amnesty International gave the following testimony:

"Violence and terror, torture and murder—this is the Pak dictatorship. We have never seen such a country where political torture and murder are so rampant as in south Korea."

South Korea is, indeed, an exhibition hall of tortures in which all forms of tortures in the world are applied.

In the Blue House's human slaughter operation, arrest and torture are followed by trial and penalty.

Those who survive the brutal tortures must be taken to the murderous court and those who survive again must go to jail.

The absurd trial is an epitome of the atrocious human rights violation and a malignant ulcer spreading on the soil of revitalization. The political trial, secret trial, strategic trial, court-martial, retroactive trial and retaliatory trial are the notorious special products of south Korea known so well to the world.

(Continued on Page 8)

"Yusin South Korea Is a Kingdom behind the Iron Bars, a Ruin of Democracy and Civil Rights and a Desolate Barren Land of Human Rights"

(Continued from Page 5)

The fascist dictators proclaim a permanent state of martial law when there is no war, and try civilians by court-martial to inflict harsh penalties upon them.

Those involved in the case of the National Federation of Democratic Youth and Students were tried secretly by extraordinary court-martial under Emergency Decree No. 4.

Summary trials were held at the military court only to hear the addresses of the public procurators and pass sentences. Here, heavy penalties up to life imprisonment and death were sentenced finally at the first trial without so much as granting the right to defend and appeal.

At the south Korean court the principle of open trial is ignored and secret trial is the rule.

The secret trial of 22 persons including Sim Ji Yon, a fourth-year student of the Liberal Arts and Science College of Seoul University, arrested on charges of violation of Emergency Decree No. 9 in the second incident of the National Federation of Democratic Youth and Students, is a typical case of human rights violation at the court.

Reporting about the final trial held in December 1975, the "Minjok Sibo" writes:

"At the morning trial session an unprecedented step was taken: the defendants were called into the court one by one and the judge read out the text of the ruling, passing sentences.

"At the afternoon trial session they were called one by one into the judge's room and prison terms ranging from one and a half years to ten were sentenced to the 22 accused by a secret trial, which was without precedent in the democratic state. At home this trial was not reported at all.

"Moreover, the trial was an absurd one at which heavy penalties were passed upon the accused under Emergency Decree No. 9 which was applied retroactively to the period before its publication."

The trial of the persons related to the incident of the March 1 Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation who demanded the abolition of the emergency decrees and the resignation of the Pak regime was a vicious secret trial to get rid of the democrats.

The outrageous trial was attended only by CIA officials disguised as an audience and the attendance of families and relatives of the accused and reporters was not permitted at all.

The indictments were drawn up in the torture rooms and interrogation rooms and the penalties were decided on finally at the Blue House. The trial was only a formal procedure used to remove the opposition forces on charges of crimes fabricated beforehand by the fascist dictator.

The "accused" were denied the right to seek the pleading of the defence counsel and they were only obliged to accept the fabricated statements and go to jail.

The Jiji news agency of Japan reported that it "was a shocking terror court."

The manhandling of political prisoners who have been thrown into jail with verdicts of guilty and the violation of their human rights have been carried to extremes in south Korea under the revitalized fascist dictatorship.

There is prison within prison in south Korea.

The prison within prison for persecuting a political prisoner is a small narrow cell less than one *pyong* (six feet square) where he cannot streich his arms and legs or lie down; it is like a grave without a window or electric light. Political prisoners locked up in special cells are forbidden to have physical exercises and to receive medical examination; they are given only two glasses of water a day and are not allowed even to take in the Bible from outside or to meet their families.

Mrs. Rim In Yong, the wife of Mr. Chon Chang Il involved in the PRP case, wrote in her appeal entitled "Please save us!":

"My husband is serving his term in a hellish solitary prison built specially within Chonju prison. He is suffering terrible persecution baffling human imagination. They are shortening his life hourly and going to murder him by draining away his blood. How can such a penalty be applied to a human being?"

Speaking of the conditions of her son languishing in prison, the mother of Mr. Kim Ji Ha the poet said:

"The authorities moved Kim Ji Ha to another cell and emptied more than 10 rooms on both sides of it to bar him from communicating with others. They posted over ten men to watch him, only one man, and as if it were not enough, installed a TV watcher in his cell."

By confining patriots and democratic figures in special solitary cells in this way, the fascist hangmen intend to waste away their lives to death by inflicting all kinds of pains on them.

On the other hand, the Pak Jung Hi gang of murderers are making haste with their criminal preparations for mass destruction of these prisoners and patriots in case of emergency.

Under this plan prisons are built mainly in the area south of Taegu and political prisoners are transferred to the Chinju, Kwangju and Taejon prisons located in the southern areas.

It is not only those in jail who are suffering from inhuman maltreatment. All the south Koreans are shivering in fear and suspense in the huge prison without bars.

The people cannot move about freely due to watch and shadowing, cannot speak freely due to bugging, and cannot even write letters properly due to the censorship of correspondence.

Under the curfew law without parallel in the world which has been kept in force for 32 long years since 1945, the south Korean people find themselves in a state of house confinement every night.

Under the revitalization dictatorship, south Korea has turned into a barren land as far as the human rights are concerned, a land where fascism is rampant. South Korea which was frowned upon as a "concentration camp of democracy" in the 1950's is condemned as a "museum of human rights strangulation" in the 1970's.

Even Hitler who cried out commands to throw mankind into flames in order to get hold of more territory and gold and Tojo who felt a thrill of delight after plunging the East into a sea of blood lacked the sadism of Pak Jung Hi the murderer.

Th traitor Pak Jung Hi is the personification of fascist dictatorship outdoing all the tyrants known to mankind, the supreme prison warden of south Korea and chieftain of the murderers.

* * *

Human rights and fascism are incompatible with each other. Where there is fascism there is a grave of human rights, and where there is a victory for human rights, there is a downfall of fascism.

Man has the right to live and the right to enjoy freedom.

Human rights are inviolable, inherent rights of humanity. The prerequisite for the realization of human rights in south Korea is to win democratic freedom and to bury the revitalized fascist dictatorship.

If the Pak Jung Hi gang is left intact and its suppression of human rights tolerated, our people cannot preserve their lives nor can hope for freedom and civil rights and independent reunification.

The Pak Jung Hi group's suppression of human rights is unthinkable apart from the manipulation of its master, US imperialism, and so is the slaughter of people by the Blue House apart from the patronage of the Japanese reactionaries. US imperialism and Japanese militarism cannot evade their responsibility for the grave situation created in south Korea with regard to the question of human rights.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of the revolution and the sun of national salvation, said:

"The south Korean rulers now resort to a most unscrupulous fascist rule. But such a fascist suppression cannot work. The lessons of history show that a tyrant cannot stay long. No nation's history knows as yet an instance of a tyrant lasting long and there is no such instance in our time either."

The fall of a despotic tyrant is a historical necessity which no force can prevent. But the fascists' fall and death do not come of itself.

The popular masses must accelerate to the maximum the inevitable fall of the fascists through a valiant struggle.

The masses are not the sport of the imposed fate, but they hew out their destiny. The present realities of south Korea where human rights have been stamped out demand that the popular masses take a decisive stand.

If the south Korean people are to win back their human rights and enjoy the true worth as human beings, they must blow up the bulwark of fascism and overthrow the vicious revitalized fascist regime, the regime of torture and the regime of murder.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the vanguard that advances under the banner of the great Juche idea, the idea of regarding man as the central factor, will further step up the revolutionary struggle to do away with the Pak Jung Hi fascist regime that has totally stamped out the elementary rights of people, and will build on its grave a new democratic regime which values the independence of man and accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification expresses the conviction that all the south Korean people will rise in a nationwide resistance struggle against imperialism and fascism and for democracy to win democratic freedom and the right to live.

Our Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the patriotic people are marching forward shoulder to shoulder with the progressive peoples of the world who advocate independence.

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification ardently calls upon hundreds of millions of progressive people, democratic political parties and organizations of the world to raise their voices against the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang that is unscrupulously trampling upon human rights and to extend more active support and encouragement to our people's democratic campaign against fascism to gain freedom and civil rights.

Central Committee,
Revolutionary Party for Reunification

Seoul, May 27, 1977

Abolish "Revitalized System"!

Nearly 600 DUP Members in South Korea Adopt Letter and Resolution and Stage Demonstration

About 600 members of the Democratic Unification Party, an opposition party in south Korea, paraded through the streets on May 26, calling for the abolition of the "revitalized system", according to a report from Seoul.

They denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's "revitalized" fascist dictatorship and strongly demanded that freedom and democracy be guaranteed.

The demonstration took place after the DUP's fourth congress was held at the Seoul City Hall that day.

The report said that at the congress the party adopted a letter to the south Korean people and a resolution and made it clear that they stand for democracy.

In the letter to the south Korean people, the DUP noted that putting an end to the fascist "revitalized system" and the democratization of society in south Korea stand out as an urgent question, and called upon the people to "strive to rally the conscientious democratic forces" to this end.

In the resolution, it demanded the withdrawal of the murderous "emergency decrees", the release of the arrested democrats, the guarantee of the freedom of the press and party activities and the abolition of "the revitalized Constitution".

After the congress the entire attendants turned out to the streets and staged a demonstration. Upset by this the Pak Jung Hi clique dispatched nearly 300 policemen in uniform and plain clothes to brutally suppress them. Chief of the DUP Ryang Il Dong, the report said, was injured and carried to hospital and some 30 party members were walked to a police station. (KCNA)

Stooge's True Colours

According to a press report from Seoul, puppet Pak Jung Hi in south Korea palavered on May 25 that "there is no change yet in our stand for the maintenance of the status quo of the US troops in south Korea." In other words, his claim is that the US troops should stay on in south Korea.

At a time when the entire Korean people who treasure national dignity and sovereignty are unanimously demanding the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea and all the peaceloving peoples and fair public opinion of the world are putting up the same demand, only the south Korean puppets are dead set against the US troops' pullback. This is an act which can be committed by nobody else but a band of lackeys who cannot subsist at all without the patronage of their master.

Ludicrously enough, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, repeating the shopworn "anti-communist" propaganda, gabble that if the US troops are pulled out of south Korea the "deterrent force" will disappear and the "military balance" between the north and the south be wrecked.

As is clear, no one in our country has the intention to "invade the south" and solve the question of national reunification by force of arms.

It is our consistent policy to solve the question of the country's reunification by democratic and peaceful means with the united strength of the north and the south, free from interference of outside forces. The four-point nation-saving proposal presented at the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of our country held in Pyongyang some time ago is one more manifestation of such principled stand which we have maintained all along in the solution of the reunification question.

Therefore, the puppet clique's insistence on the continued presence of the US troops in south Korea is designed to incite the north-south confrontation with the backing of foreign forces so as to key up the tension, obstruct reunification, freeze division and gratify their lust for long-term office.

What is more, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique came out with the cry for "Replenishment and perfection first and withdrawal next."

This slogan of theirs which signifies that the US troops should pull out only after the puppet army in south Korea is reinforced and its equipment "replenished and perfected" is, in the final analysis, aimed at stepping up the "modernization" of the equipment of the puppet army with more military "aid" from the United States and at keeping the US troops stationed indefinitely in south Korea on the expedient pretext that they have not yet "replenished and perfected" their army. This is, indeed, the height of folly on the part of those who run counter to the trend of the times.

Reunifying the country is an internal affair of our nation. If the question of national reunification is to be solved in conformity with the will of the people and the interests of the nation, outside interference in the domestic affairs of our country must be rejected and the US troops be withdrawn from south Korea. As long as the US troops remain in south Korea, durable peace cannot be preserved in Korea nor can the independent and peaceful settlement of the reunification question be expected.

Begging for the prolonged stationing of the US troops in south Korea is an affront to the national sovereignty of our people, a violation of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement which specifies the independent solution of the reunification question, a contravention of the Korean Armistice Agreement which envisages the peaceful settlement of the reunification question and a challenge to the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly which calls for the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea.

The Korean people and the unbiased public opinion of the world trenchantly condemn and denounce the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who implore for the prolonged stationing of the US troops and go against the desire of the nation and the demand of the times.

The Pak Jung Hiites must clearly know that the more wanton they become in their treacheries, the fiercer the hatred and indignation of the people will grow.

Chin Bang Hun

Solidarity and Cooperation

★ An agreement on cooperation in post and telecommunications between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic was signed in Bucharest on May 16.

★ A 1977 protocol on commodity delivery between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of India was signed in Pyongyang on May 13.

Friendship Visits

☆ The first Chinese friendship tourist group headed by Wang Feng, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region of China, visited our country from April 26 to May 17.

☆ The Romanian Mures Song and Dance Ensemble led by Iulius Moldovan, Chairman of the Mures Department Committee of the Socialist Culture and Education of Romania, paid a visit to our country from May 10 to 24.

☆ The delegation of Aden University of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Dr. Muhammad Gaafar Zain, its President, visited our country from May 17 to 21.

☆ The Japan-Korea friendship youth delegation led by Tagaya Minoru, Chief of the Tokyo Youth "Society for the Study of the Juche Idea", visited our country from May 3 to 26.

☆ A delegation of Albanian agronomists headed by Nikolaq Janko, Director of the Cooperative Department of the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, visited our country from April 26 to May 17.

☆ The parliamentary delegation of Costa Rica headed by Carlos Luis Rodriguez, Member of the Parliament of Costa Rica and Vice-Chairman of the Costa Rican Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, paid a visit to our country from May 17 to 31 at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In Countries of New-Emerging Forces

Progress in National Education

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"In any society the primary aim of education is to train people to serve the existing social system faithfully".

Only by developing national education, is it possible to bring up people into versatilely-developed, dependable workers of a country, steadily increase the ranks of its own cadres and fully guarantee the independent development of the country and future prosperity of the nation. This problem comes to the fore particularly in those countries which were under the imperialist, colonialist yoke in the past.

Today the governments and people in the countries of new-emerging forces devote much attention to national education, regarding it as a task of consolidating political independence already won, liquidating centuries-old backwardness and all traces of poverty caused by the cursed colonial rule and building sovereign and independent states, rich and strong.

The first step taken toward that end is to increase investments in the educational field in order to set up schools of all levels, produce a large number of native cadres necessary for state administration and the development of the national economy and to bring up the new generation as dependable reserves of the country.

In Algeria a great portion of state funds was spent on the building of three universities and over 30 technical colleges. Every year these schools produce many native cadres. A step has also been taken to introduce the nine-year technical education.

In Tanzania there has been built a firm base for training native cadres—a national university, agricultural and other colleges, specialized schools, a host of technical and administrative personnel training centres. The government spends one-fifth of the state budget on the development of education every year.

The same is true of those countries—Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago, Mali, Senegal, Uganda, Pakistan, Jamaica, Afghanistan, Angola, Mozambique, Togo, Somalia, the Congo and Ethiopia.

These positive steps have contributed to consolidating foundations for the development of national education in these countries and a broad avenue has opened for the enhancement of technical and cultural levels of the people and the attainment of the prosperity of the nation and the grandeur and development of the country.

These countries have abolished old educational programme and system in the period of colonial rule and established a new system. And stress is put on national characteristics.

This is evidenced by various educational slogans: "Algerianization", "Pakistanization", "Somalianization", "Senegalization" and "Madagascanization".

In Guyana the "revolutionization of educational system" is being stepped up to "establish an educational system conforming to the needs of the Guyanese people". Educational establishments have been placed under state control and a new educational system has been established. In order to intensify patriotic education among students the government set up a special branch under the Ministry of Education to compile textbooks.

In Benin a new programme of national education was devised to enable the students to be given instructions about its own history, culture and geography.

In Somalia, Algeria, Zambia, Burma, Ghana, Nepal, Peru and other countries, independence brought back their languages and letters which had been stamped out by colonialists in former days. In some countries their own letters have been instituted. Foreign languages are giving way to native ones. Publications and textbooks are written, using the new letters.

These steps are an important guarantee for rapidly eliminating remnants of colonialism in the field of education and fostering patriotism and national pride among the people.

A big push is given to abolishing illiteracy, the product of colonial rule. In Mexico the "Law on Adult Education" was decreed last year, enabling many rural inhabitants to learn how to read and write their own letters. In some countries wipe out-illiteracy bodies were set up in various names—the "wipe out-illiteracy centre" in Bangladesh, the "abolish-illiteracy national committee" in Guinea and the "abolish-illiteracy committee" in Burma.

Meanwhile, in the countries of new-emerging forces measures have been taken to train teachers so as to steadily replenish foreign teachers with native ones. These countries are concerned with the problem of combining education and productive labour, so that knowledge acquired in school can practically serve the building of a new society.

Thanks to these measures the level of people's general knowledge and their cultural and technical qualifications and skills have been further raised. New changes have been brought about in their ideological, spiritual and moral qualities; national culture has been put on a sound basis and the looks of their countries have radically changed.

Indeed, their struggle to develop national education is a sacred struggle to consolidate national independence and sovereignty and a fruitful struggle to build a new society, prosperous and civilized.

Fresh success is in store for the peoples of the countries of new-emerging forces who are striving to develop national education under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Chin Hyok

Pupils are eager to learn how to read and write (at Loanda School No. 176, Angola)

Righteous Struggle of Arab Peoples Will Surely Emerge Victorious

Ten years have passed since the Israeli Zionists unleashed war to invade the Middle East on June 5, 1967, at the instigation of the US-led imperialists and with their active support.

On the occasion of the "day of solidarity with the Arab peoples" the Korean people sternly condemn the aggressive act of the imperialists and the Zionists against the Arab peoples and extend militant solidarity to the Arab peoples who are fighting to defend the independence of their countries and their national dignity.

In an attempt to realize their burglarious desire to stamp out the ever-mounting anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the Arab peoples and put the Middle East under their control by putting up the Zionists as their "shock brigade", the imperialists intensified their act of aggression and intervention in this area from long ago and they are still committing it in a crafty way.

With the backing of the imperialists, the Israeli aggressors have already provoked aggressive wars on several occasions, driving the Middle East into the shambles of war.

While expanding their armaments through the shipment of up-to-date lethal weapons and military equipment from the United States, they are still pushing forward war preparations and repeatedly perpetrating outrageous military provocations against the Arab peoples.

With no desperate machinations, however, can the imperialists and their stooges achieve their wild ambition.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"In the Middle East the imperialists along with the Zionists are still carrying on their arrogant aggressive activities, but they are doomed in this part of the world, too.

The Arab peoples will definitely win the sacred struggle to regain the occupied Arab territories and reclaim the national rights of the Palestinian people."

The imperialists and the Zionists are suffering heavy blows in face of the valiant struggle of Arab peoples who have risen up as one against their aggressive manoeuvrings.

The Israeli aggressors are rousing the indignation of the Arab peoples, because they are stepping up new war preparations against Arab countries and continuing with all sorts of hostile acts. Their insidious scheme to seize the occupied Arab land forever through its "Israelization" and "Zionization" is meeting with powerful resistance of the people in this area.

With an adamant resolve to win final victory, the Palestinian people are now unfolding vigorous struggles including the armed struggle.

Indignant at the tyrannical oppression of the aggressors, the people in the area under occupation are carrying on strikes and demonstrations almost every day.

The struggle of the Arab peoples is not only a sacred struggle to defend the national independence and sovereignty of the Arab countries but also a righteous struggle to defend peace and security of the Middle East, Asia and Africa.

For the correct solution of the Middle East problem, the aggressive machinations of the imperialists and the Zionists in this area must be ended and the Israeli aggressors be withdrawn from all the Arab territories they occupied and the national rights of the Palestinian people restored.

In the future, too, the Korean people will firmly stand on the side of the Arab peoples fighting against imperialism and Zionism and give active support and encouragement to the struggle of the Arab peoples to regain the occupied Arab territories and restore the national rights of the Palestinian people.

The righteous struggle of the Arab people enjoying the unanimous support and encouragement of the world's people will surely emerge victorious.

Hong Rae Hui

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